

THE NUMISMATIC REVIEW

and

COIN GALLERIES FIXED PRICE LIST

123 West 57th Street

Hotel Salisbury, 2nd Floor

New York 19, N. Y.

Phone JUDSON 2-5955

Cables: Coinomisma

Vol. III

Number 1

1962

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A177



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A 106



A 108



A 109



A 110



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A 113



A 114



A 115



A 116



A 120



A 118



A 122



A 123



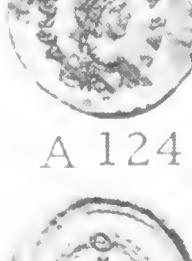
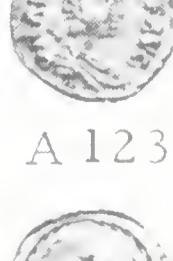
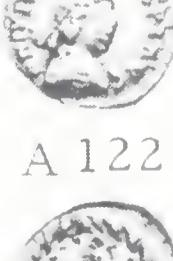
A 127



A 128



A 119



A 124



A 127





Coin Galleries

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TO THE COLLECTOR

by The Editor

Collectors today, if they are endowed with even the simplest understanding of the Numismatic World in which they have chosen to spend some of their leisure time, cannot help being aware of how many of their fellows are influenced by coin "fashions". The male of the human species has always taken a great pleasure in grumbling about the vagaries shown by his ladies as they are swayed by the latest styles that annually rock the special universe of female dress. It gives a feeling of inner superiority to say, "Where did you get that hat, dear? No. Don't tell me. I'd like to know why, just this once." As a man he is sure he wouldn't submit to the tyranny of fashion, at least to the point of being caught dead with a "thing" like that on his head. At the risk of damaging some masculine satisfaction, we will say right now that this feeling of superiority is erected on a foundation of sand. Pride goeth before many a damaged ego. The coin collector runs in droves first in one direction and then in another, scrambling over the other members of his Club to be in on the "latest". We see these waves come and go at the Galleries and try to bear up under the strain. Just a few years back everybody was climbing on the Canadian bandwagon. Now the fever has subsided somewhat, to be replaced by an equally dangerous infection caused by the Philippine, Danish West Indian and Mexican viruses (or vires, if you insist). This goes to prove that man is not so superior to woman after all, only just as human.

With the Sermon disposed of we can turn cheerfully to **The Numismatic Review**. The Editor thanks all those who wrote in to say that they liked the Christmas issue. It was not born without the usual pains and strains inherent in publishing anything, but we were pleased with the results ourselves. We were particularly pleased with the gentleman who stopped in one day and, after examining one of our young ladies narrowly, said, "Which one are you, the right arm or the left?" Fortunately the subscribers also managed to find many of the coins attractive enough to buy. It is to be devoutly hoped that their reaction to Volume III, No. 1, 1962, will be equally enthusiastic. Speaking of Volume III, you might like to know that we have prepared an Index for Volumes I and II. It is available at a cost of \$.25 in coin or stamps to anyone who would like to add it to his copies of those issues. The small charge is one of the necessary "postage and handling" nuisances that seem to be an increasingly common burden these days.

We wish to call your attention again to the fact that our numbering system has been changed and will follow the new pattern throughout the year. The first coin in this issue is **A1**. The first coin in the next issue will be **B1**. Our old literal designations, A for Ancients, E for English, and so on, no longer apply. This should make things simpler for everybody. The cover format has also been changed to subordinate the name of the Galleries to the title of the publication. While this is a small matter, it more nearly describes what the Review actually is - something more than another coin list, and, it is trusted, better in its own special way.

Dr. Schwarzenberg has provided another of his interesting essays to start off the year. In our opinion it is the most stimulating he has done for us so far. The Editor has no intention of making invidious distinctions when he gives special praise to the present article called "**Coins of the Old Frontier**". All Dr. Schwarzenberg's contributions have had their own distinctive charm and interest. Nevertheless, on this occasion he has managed to direct our attention to another Frontier having a surprising number of characteristics in common with the Frontier of the American West. The selection of coins available includes some fine Ancients, as usual. We have been fortunate in being able to find a few of the pieces of the type discussed in the article mentioned above. The British Imperial series is also present in force. The Editor has contributed a few remarks on a group of coins he feels should be considered part of this series.

Coin Galleries is holding the first of its **Mail Bid Auction Sales** early in April. The catalogues will be sent out during the first week in March. While the Editor doesn't know the full extent of the offerings himself at the moment, thanks to the seasonal indisposition (the flu) of his colleague, Mr. George Weyr, there will be some exceptionally nice consignments of choice coins in addition to material designed to appeal to every taste. As usual we will make the plea to get your bid sheets in as soon as you can when the catalogue comes to hand.

We are sorry to have to report two major coin thefts that have just been committed in England. The London firms of Spink and Seaby were both burglarized within a few weeks of each other. The thieves got away with over 3,000 gold coins in one case, and stole the entire stock of gold in the other. Of course material like this is insured, but its nature was such that the only way the coins can be turned into cash by the thieves is to melt them down. There is enough of a shortage of fine coins today without having really choice English hammered and early milled gold destroyed beyond any hope of recovery. The financial losses have been serious but the artistic and historic loss has been even greater. So far our own country has remained free of major crimes of this sort and we hope it may continue to be so.

CURRENT NUMISMATIC DANGERS

"Let me solemnly warn the nation that the act of joining the Common Market presages a series of disasters of the utmost magnitude."

The decimal coinage, which is already casting its menacing shadow over us, is not just a joke. It has often been explained that while Continentals have the decimal system, we have the duodecimal system which is just as good; indeed, being British, it is better. Just in case your Latin is not quite what it ought to be: the decimal system is based on the number 10 and the duodecimal on the number 12. The duodecimal system is so-called because there are 20 shillings in the pound (£1), 16 ounces in the pound (1 lb.), 14 pounds in the stone, eight gallons in a bushel and 1,760 yards in a mile.

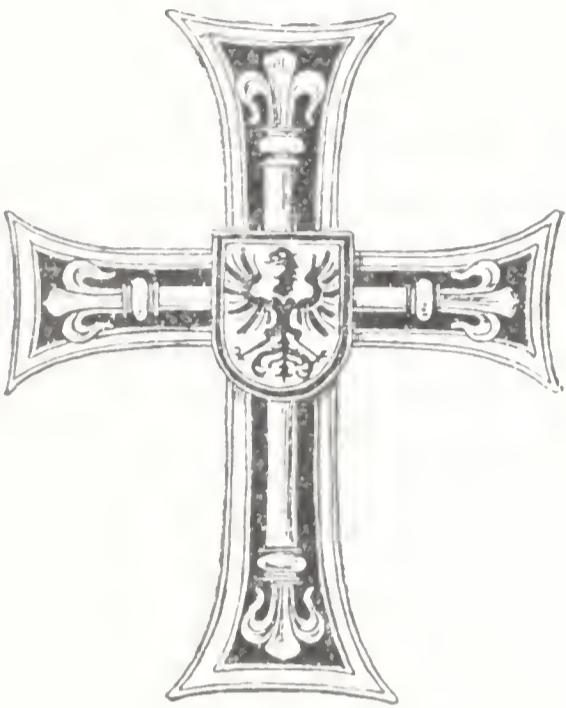
Any Continental child of eight is able to calculate 10 per cent. of 7,329,517 francs and 18 centimes in three seconds just by moving the decimal point; but if anyone wishes to calculate 10 per cent. of £17 8s. 4d., he has to buy a ready reckoner, employ an advanced mathematician and/or buy a computer. What will happen to our teachers if they cannot spend happy years teaching children operations any Continental child of five grasps in eight minutes and remembers for a life time?"

The Sunday Telegraph, December 17, 1961

COINS FROM THE OLD FRONTIER

by

Dr. Charles Schwarzenberg



Teutonic Order
Badge of the Grand Master

There is something very fascinating about the different meanings associated with the word "frontier". For the average European, a frontier is essentially a line, following a varied and complicated direction, fixed by nature and history, and by the accidents of nature and history. For the average American, conscious of his country's 19th Century development, the Frontier is exactly the opposite. His frontier is the vague and ever-expanding area that advanced as the White men colonised the great open spaces, driving the Red natives before them. When the process was completed, frontier lines were indeed drawn between the new federal states for convenience. But, since there was no history connected with these lines, and men did not actually colonise the land up to natural geographical divisions, the new frontiers were arbitrary straight lines on the map. Thus it came about that the frontiers of Rhode Island and those of Texas are very different indeed.

Medieval Europe knew something of this same contrast. In the South and West, the heritage of Old Mediterranean civilizations lived on. Towns were contained within Roman walls. Here both population and culture were intense. Here territories were divided into small and well-defined fractions. It was far otherwise in the regions of the North-East where there was a frontier in the American sense of the word, but with one important difference, it was the frontier of Western Christendom.

Medieval Europe, of course, was not a unified area. It was divided into two big cultural or religious regions, Western Latin Christendom, and Eastern Greek Christendom. In the southern or civilized half of Europe, the division between the two was not entirely stable. In countries like Calabria and Bosnia, for example, there was overlapping. Still, on the whole, the boundary was relatively definite. Things were different in the North, where the land was comparatively empty. The compact urban development characteristic of Italy, where the tall towers of one town watched those of its neighbors, was replaced by vast "debatable lands", whose only inhabitants were the European cousins of buffaloes and prairie-dogs. It was here that Christendom stopped altogether. Here the heathen lived when the University Colleges of Paris and Oxford were being built.

These regions remained heathen precisely because they were neighbours to both parts of Christendom. It so happened that the East and West had finally quarrelled just when the advance of Christianity and of culture was due to reach the shores of the Baltic. Naturally enough, this made the spreading of the Christian faith no easier. Thus it was that the south-east shore of the Baltic was inhabited by heathens in the 13th Century.

Western Christendom, to be sure, was on the march. The chiefs of two Slav tribes, the rulers of Mecklenburg (Viligrad) and of Pomerania, became German dukes. They adopted Roman Christianity and German nationality. Family pride, however, made them

retain the totem animals of their heathen past as heraldic badges. The bull of the Slav war-god is the badge of Mecklenburg and the griffin is the badge of Pomerania. In the same way, family pride made the dukes of Pomerania retain Slav names long after their family had become German-speaking. To the east of Pomerania lay the land of the still unconverted Prussians, speaking a language very like Lithuanian. To the south of these lay the dukedom of Masovia, ruled by a branch of the Polish house of Piast. Now it happened that the dukedom of Masovia was being harried by the Prussians just when a remarkable fighting force was available to contain and roll back the unbelievers.

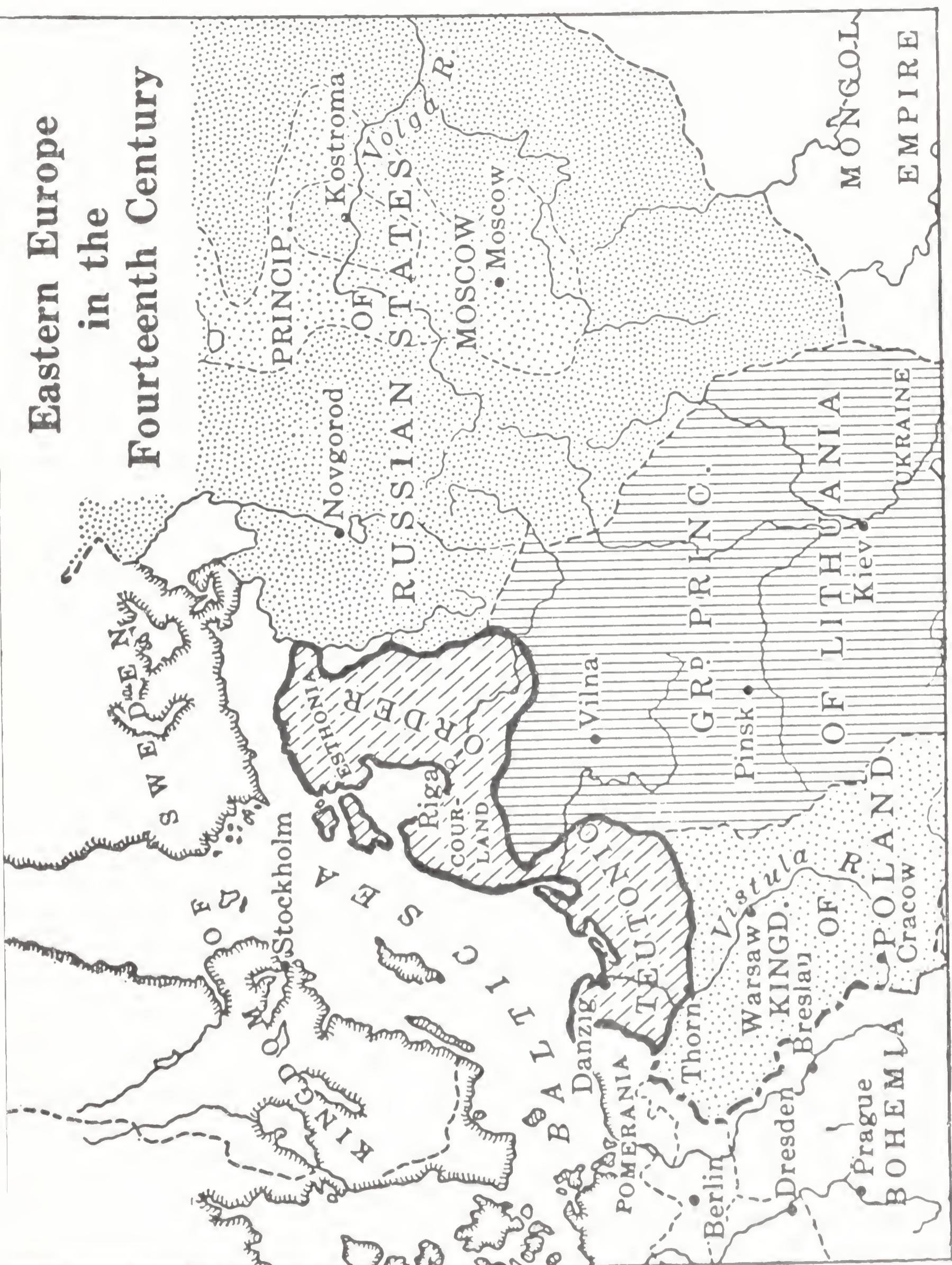
In my article on the Crusaders and their coinage in the last issue of the **Review**, I told how the great Orders of Knighthood grew up in Palestine and how they were, at the same time, the élite troops and the medical services of the Crusader Kingdom. When the Kingdom of Jerusalem was crippled by the defeat of Hattin in 1187, these Orders began looking for other bases. The Order of St. John eventually found one at Rhodes. The Teutonic Order, also called the Order of Our Lady of the Germans, found their base on the Baltic frontier. In 1228 the duke of Masovia endowed the Teutonic Knights with a bit of land from which the Order started its unique territorial expansion.

The badge of the Order was a simple but distinctive black Cross on a white mantle—the mantle of the Cistercians who had provided the spiritual impulse for the Second Crusade. But the banner of the Grand Master was differenced by honourable additions that recall the first adventures of the Knights in the Holy Land. The golden Cross of Jerusalem, carrying the lilies of France at the end of each arm, in memory of the Crusader King, St. Louis, was added inside the plain black Cross. The Eagle of the Empire appeared at the center. It was the Emperor, the baffling Frederic II, who gave the Order its Charter, authorising it to take what lands it could from the infidels on the Eastern frontier. A good heathen was a dead heathen, an American outlook that was by no means foreign to the medieval champions of Christianity. With the cultured Saracens, indeed, their attitude was quite different. It paid to observe the rules of civilized warfare. But what about these fury savages? If they wanted to survive at all, they had better be converted quickly.

The Prussians, however, were troublesome and put up a stiff fight. They had no chance against a military unit with the splendid traditions of Crusading warfare. By the end of the 13th Century, the Order had conquered all of Prussia and the country soon became Christian. The Teutonic Knights had been joined by the Sword-brethren of Livonia in 1237. Their territory became one of the big divisions of the Order. Each of these—Prussia, Livonia, and Germany—had a particular Master, but it was not long before Prussia was incorporated with the Grand Mastership itself. Prussia and Livonia, the latter comprising today's Estonia and Latvia, would have made a grand ecclesiastical state, if there hadn't been an enemy in the way. The enemy was not Russia, the champion of Eastern Christendom, as might have been expected. For a hundred years after the big Tatar invasion, Russia was absolutely crippled. But there was another power—one which proceeded to collect the heritage of old Russia. That power was Lithuania.

Now, precisely because it was between Eastern and Western Christendom, Lithuania remained heathen. To be sure, when the Lithuanian Prince needed some writing done, he called for a Russian clergyman, but he saw no reason for adopting either of the Christian denominations that were being offered to him at the sword's point. It is perfectly obvious that a non-Christian country next to a State of crusading Knights could only be regarded by the latter as a God-given object of aggression and invasion. But aggression and invasion are games that two can play. The Lithuanians, hardy and valiant people

Eastern Europe in the Fourteenth Century



with insufficient food in their wooded country, were fond of raiding their Christian neighbours. In addition, their geographical position interrupted communications between Prussian and Livonia. They soon found themselves engaged in a state of perpetual war with the Teutonic Knights. The summer was generally quiet because it was impossible, as some people have found out in our time, to conduct a military campaign in a trackless swamp. Winter, with everything frozen solid, was the time for raids! The Crusader spirit was not yet extinct in the West. Valiant knights, such as Sir William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, came from all over Europe to join in the meritorious activity of harrying the heathens. There was much killing and burning. The disputed frontier areas were laid waste for miles, as the superior military techniques and equipment of the iron-fisted Teutonic Knights gradually prevailed against their less well organized enemies.

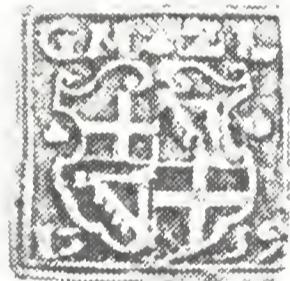
With the Order at the top of its fame and power during the latter half of the 14th Century, the Prussian and Livonian estates enjoyed a competent and orderly administration. Religious needs were cared for by a number of bishoprics, all in some degree dependent on the Order. It is particularly worthy of note that the bishops who were allowed to strike coins had to conform to the excellent monetary system established by the Order. This relative tranquility was only a prelude to a major change, already mentioned in my article last year on **The Old Polish Republic**. I refer to the memorable transaction by which Grand Duke Jagiello of Lithuania agreed to be baptized into the Roman Catholic Church on the condition that he would become King of Poland through marriage with the heiress to the Polish Crown. King Wladislaus, as he became, ruled from the Baltic to the Turkish frontier on the Black Sea.



A2



A9



A13



A14



A10

This political development was a calamity for the Teutonic Knights. They were pledged to fight the unbelievers. Now they had to accept the Lithuanians as good Christians. The fury of the Knights at this moment reminds one irresistibly of the celebrated municipal rat-catcher who wouldn't "work himself out of a job." What could they do? They did find a few of the unconverted left in Lithuania, and proceeded to eliminate them. But Wladislaus Jagiello defeated the Knights in the great battle of Grunwald-Tannenberg in 1410 and the slow decline of the Order started. Eventually Poland acquired the first-rate seaport of Gdansk (Danzig). This port, which controls the entrance to Poland's best waterway, was then a German-speaking town. It was allowed to enjoy complete municipal autonomy. For that very reason prosperous Danzig remained firmly loyal to the Crown of Poland. This development is pictured in the city arms which bear two crosses, originally meant for the badge of the Teutonic Order. In time they became tinctured in the white and red colours of Poland and ensigned with the Polish crown. The fine and widely-used coinage of the town shows these arms.

The decline of the Teutonic Order continued. At last the Knights thought they had discovered a way out of their difficulties. They chose Albert of Hohenzollern for Grand Master in 1511. He was a young man, not even a member of the Order, but highly connected. The Knights hoped his family would help them. The help did not materialise, and Albert found an unexpected solution to the problem. In this he was advised by my

ancestor, Lord John of Schwarzenberg, who was a staunch Protestant and a vassal of Albert's family. He advised Albert to become converted to Lutheranism, to take the Prussian lands of the Order away from the Church, turn them into a hereditary dukedom, and become a vassal of the King of Poland. Thus Albert would be safe, Poland would be pleased, nobody would be any the worse except the Church of Rome—an institution thought by Lord John to be in league with the devil. In 1526 Albert was readily persuaded to this course which served his interests so well. His House reigned in Prussia until 1918.

Of the other great dominions of the Order, Livonia held out for Catholicism for a time. In 1561, the Livonian Master, Kettler, followed Albert's example and became a Polish vassal duke. He only received Courland, with the rest of the country remaining in dispute between Poland and the growing Russian power. The badge of the Kettlers is what heralds call "canting arms", in that it recalls their name. This distinctive device is a hook of the type once used for hanging a kettle over the fire. When the house of Kettler eventually became extinct, Courland was left an object of contention between the two powers. At one time there was a Polish and a Russian candidate for the dukedom. The Russian nominees, the house of Biron, eventually prevailed against the Polish supported candidacy of Charles of Saxony. The first Biron, Ernest John, received the dukedom for being the lover of the Empress Anne of Russia. After her death he spent years



A4



A8



A4

in exile before he returned. Peter, his son, had learned something about the value of Russian protection. He exported what monies he could while he had the chance, and acquired a nest-egg in the shape of the Silesian dukedom of Sagan. When Catherine II of Russia decided she wanted Courland, Peter was ready enough to abdicate. He only had daughters (an extremely flirtatious lot) and violently disliked his nephew and heir. So he gave up, for a very handsome compensation, and betook himself to his new dukedom.

Let us return now to the break-up of the Teutonic Order itself. The Knights in Germany remained loyal to the Church of Rome. They chose a new Grand-Master, and established a new seat of the Order at Mergentheim after the middle of the 16th Century. As Princes of the Empire, the Grand Masters continued to strike coins, and very handsome pieces they were. Those in the present list were struck by Archduke Maximilian, a man of many colourful adventures. Descended from the house of Jagiello on his grandmother's side, he had been elected King of Poland against Stephen Bathory, but could not maintain himself. He did a great deal to reorganise the Order under changed conditions. His coins show all the shields of the Austrian monarchy with the arms of the Order in a fine heraldic display. Thus did the knights continue ruling a land in the Empire until the time of Napoleon. Today, it is once more a Catholic religious knightly Order.

The 16th Century, as I explained in my article on the Polish Republic, was Poland's age of glory. It was the Union with Lithuania which gave the Republic her vast territorial scope. Although Poland—"the Crown"—was the senior partner in the Union, Lithuania enjoyed full equality and self-government. Of course she had her own coinage. Things became different as time went on. The expansion of Moscow reached some of the borders of old Russia, including the Baltic. Ivan the Terrible raided Livonia, and even tried to appoint a vassal king there. Political developments grew increasingly complicated. The big German-speaking seaport cities conducted their own policies, and developed their own coinage. In the 17th Century another power entered the scene—one that had been absent from the Eastern shore of the Baltic ever since the old Viking raids were ended. That power was Sweden.

The reason for Swedish expansion was obvious enough. Poland was ruled by the Catholic branch of the house of Vasa, while Sweden was ruled by the Protestant branch. Attack was the best defense against a comeback of the Catholic branch. Of course, the advantages to Sweden would be overwhelming, if indeed it were possible to conquer the Eastern shore. For one thing this would prevent Sweden's eternal competitor, Denmark, from getting control of that shore. Denmark too had its tradition of expansion on the age-old frontier of Western Europe. In the Thirty Years' War, Sweden came one step nearer to the goal of making the Baltic a Swedish sea. This was when she invaded Germany, conquered one half of Pomerania, and kept it until Napoleon's time.

Sweden was never able to acquire all of Pomerania. When the ducal family became extinct, the rest of the country—and eventually all of it—went to the nearest relations of the Pomeranian dukes, to the Hohenzollern rulers of Prussia. And here I can call your attention to an interesting bit of heraldry. The dukes of Pomerania had used two savages (wodehouses, as the English College of Heralds calls them) to support their shield. The Hohenzollern Princes of Brandenburg and Prussia had as yet no such supporters to their shield. On getting Pomerania, they adopted the pair of wild men. The fortunes of their house mounted. They became Kings of Prussia, and eventually German Emperors. As long as they issued any separate Prussian coinage—before it became merged in that of the German Empire—this coinage regularly shows the wild men of Pomerania, to recall the memory of that old dukedom.

Pomerania was, as I have noted before, formerly a Slav country, only colonised by the Germans in the latter part of the Middle Ages. As will happen in such colonised countries, the old place-names recall the language of the former inhabitants. Accordingly, the Pomeranian towns whose mints are here represented have such names. Stargard, for example, means "old castle" and Kolberg means "dammed bank". Today, of course, these countries are Slav again. The German inhabitants have been driven out to make place for the Poles who in turn were expelled from beyond the Curzon line at the end of the last war.

Of course, violent changes of territory always occurred on this frontier. Conditions of life were very different from those in the West during the same period. In saying this, let me make it clear that I am far from falling into the error of thinking that the West alone was civilized, and that only savages lived in the East. Far from it! The cities of old Medieval Russia—connected as they were by the great trade routes that went from Constantinople to Sweden—with their Greek clergymen were quite as civilized as contemporary German or English towns. But then the spaciousness of the European East made it possible for great open lands, great empty prairies and virgin forests to exist within the dominions of the Russian, Polish and Lithuanian Princes. In the Lith-

uanian realm there lived two kinds of wild bulls, the long-horned wild cattle and the short-horned bison, very like the American buffalo. The former were only exterminated in the 17th Century, although the British variety still exists as "park cattle". The latter were almost but not quite killed off by the last war. Along the whole shore of the Baltic the great moose was also found. That is why it was chosen to be the badge of Courland, and can be seen on the coins of that country.

Courland and Livonia, of course, retained their colonial character until our own time. Though the unmarried religious knights had been succeeded by a hereditary gentry, and Catholicism had given way to Lutheranism, there remained the division into governing and subject classes. The German-speaking governing class developed a remarkable standard of culture. The Universities of Germany acquired many a prominent teacher from the Baltic lands, and the Baltic gentry were famous for their lavish hospitality. I suppose there was a lot of the American Old South in ancient Courland. The Estonian and Latvian-speaking native tenantry lived under the rule of the Baltic barons. All this old order of things was upset by the First World War. But I must not dwell on such modern developments at any greater length, since they take me outside the scope of my discussion – the Old Frontier and its Coinage. Rather let me return to the romantic past.



A60



A69



A60

There is romance enough in the old lore of the Baltic region! Remember the heathen Prussians sacrificing captive German knights to the gods of their mysterious oak groves at the time Westminster Abbey was being built. Remember the spread of the Lithuanian dominion over the broad Russian steppes as the Tatar hordes were pushed back eastwards. Remember the Vasa Kings renewing the feats of the sea-kings of old: Eric XIV with his gold-red beard; Gustaf Adolf with his big blue eyes; their nephews, the relentless Charles XI and the reckless Charles XII, Swedish Kings of the House of Bavaria. Think of the upstart race of Biron, the strange turns taken by their fate, with the daughter of the last Duke helping to conclude the great Coalition against Napoleon. But that is another story, which does not concern us here, as then the dukedom of Sagan no longer struck coins. Let us remember the tremendous career of the house of Hohenzollern, so clearly pictured numismatically: how that house acquired the Castle of Nuremburg in the 13th Century, Brandenburg in the 15th, Prussia in the 16th, Pomerania in the 17th, and in the 18th, one third of Poland, including the city of Danzig. The next century saw three generations of Empire, then the fall from sovereignty, and exile from Prussia and Brandenburg at the end of the First World War. Thus do all things political change, and most of them leave their imprint on that fascinating thing that we call coinage.

TERMS

All coins are guaranteed genuine and as described. Items found unsatisfactory may be returned within five days of receipt for full refund, otherwise they will be considered sold. Price net in U. S. Dollars, Postage and Insurance extra on all orders below 25 Dollars and on shipments to Foreign Countries. We reserve the right to withdraw any coin listed from sale. All prices in this issue are current and automatically supercede those in previous Lists.

TEUTONIC ORDER OF KNIGHTS

Stock #		Price
A1	Anonymous Grand Master. 13th Century. Bracteate, 15mm. Arms of the Order. Dudik 6. Very Fine.	4.50
A2	Conrad of Jungingen. 1393-1407. Schilling. Arms, both sides. About Very Fine. PLATE	5.50
A3	Michael Kuchmeister. 1414-1422. Schilling. Arms, both sides. Fine.	3.50
A4	Archduke Maximilian. 1590-1618. Double Taler, 1614. Armored Grand Master standing between lion supporting shield and crested helmet. Rv. Mounted Medieval knight r., within circle of shields. Extra Fine. PLATE	40.00
A5	Half Taler, 1612. Type as above. Rare. Very Fine.	10.00
A6	Quarter Taler, 1612. Type as above. Very Fine.	7.50
A7	Quarter Taler, n. d. Type as above. Very Fine, trace of loop removed.	4.50
A8	Taler, 1618, for Tyrol. Bust r., wearing ruff. Rv. Arms, quarterings divided by cross of the Order. Almost Uncirculated. PLATE	20.00

DUCHY OF PRUSSIA

A9	Albrecht of Brandenburg. 1525-1568. Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Triple Gros, 1535. Armored bust r. Almost Uncirculated. PLATE	5.50
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LIVONIAN ORDER OF KNIGHTS

The Livonian Order of Knights was founded at the end of the 12th Century.

A10	John Freitag of Loringhoven. 1486-1493. Schilling. Cross of the Order divides legend. Rv. Arms of the Master. H. Cz. 4300. R 3. Rare. Nice Fine. PLATE	5.50
A11	Walter of Plettenberg. 1494-1535. Schilling. Cross of the Order divides legend. Rv. Arms of the Master. H. Cz. 4301. R 3. Fine.	5.50
A12	Henry of Galen. 1551-1557. Half Mark, 1566. Arms of the Order. Rv. Arms of the Master. German Legends. H. Cz. 6176. R 3. Rare. Fine.	15.00
A13	Gotthard Kettler. 1559-1562. Siege Quarter Taler Klippe, 1559. Arms of the Master; G(Gotthard) M(Meister)-Z(zu) L(Livonia); 15-59 below. Not in Czapski or Maillet. Unpublished? Extremely rare. Very Fine. PLATE	175.00

RIGA

(Now capital of Latvia)

Stock #		Price
A14	Under Livonian Order of Knights. Walter of Plettenberg. 1494-1535. Schilling, 1533. Arms of the Master on long cross of the Order. Rv. City badge. Fine, \$3.00; Very Fine, \$5.50; PLATE. Another, 1534, V. F. holed \$2.50; Another, 1535, reversed Arms of the Master. Dud. 144. Very Fine.	5.50
A15	Artiger, n. d. As above. Small fish below City badge. H. Cz. 4328. R 3. V. F.	5.00
A16	Herman Bruggeney, called Hasenkamp. 1535-1549. Ducat, 1535, struck in Bronze. Madonna standing above Arms of the Master. Rv. Head in gates of castle, crossed keys above (the grand Arms of the City). (H. Cz. 4330). Unpublished? Very Fine.	25.00
A17	Schilling, 1540, 1542, 1543 or 1544. Arms on cross. Rv. City badge. Each, Fine, \$4.00; Very Fine, \$5.50. Another, 1540, date not abbreviated, number 4 horizontal. Very rare. Fine.	6.50
A18	Henry of Galen. 1552-1557. Half Mark, 1556. Armored Master, holding sword, standing behind his Arms. Rv. The great City Arms. Rare. Fine, \$17.50; Very Fine.	25.00
A19	Archbishop William of Brandenburg and Master Henry of Galen. Half Mark, 1553. Arms, both sides. Fine, \$25.00; Another, 1554, Very Fine, \$30.00; Extra Fine, choice, \$35.00; Another, 1556, Very Fine.	30.00
A20	Schilling, 1555. Eagle. Rv. Arms. Fine, \$4.50; Another, n. d., About Very Fine, \$5.50; Another, instead of 1557, mis-struck as 41. Rare. V. F.	6.50
A21	William of Furstenberg. 1557-1559. Half Mark, 1557. Armored Master, holding sword, behind, his Arms. Rv. Great Arms of Riga. Rare. Fine.	25.00
A22	Period of Independence. 1562-1581. Half Mark, 1565 or 1566. Lions supporting City Arms. Rv. City badge. Rare. Fine, each \$15.00; V. F., each.	20.00
A23	Ferding, 1566 or 1567. City Arms. Rv. City badge. Fine, Each \$7.50; Very Fine, each.	10.00
A24	Schilling, 1564. City Arms. Rv. City badge. Very Fine, \$4.00; Another, 1577, Extra Fine.	5.00
A25	Solidus, 1582 or 1586. Bathory Arms in center of S. Rv. City badge. Fine, each.	3.00
A26	Under Poland. Stephen Bathory. 1581-1586. Triple Gros, 1586. Crowned bust r. Rv. City Arms. Very Fine, choice.	5.00
A27	Sigismund III. 1587-1632. Triple Gros, 1589. Crowned, beardless bust r. Rv. City Arms. Very Fine.	4.00
A28	Triple Gros, 1591, 1592, 1593, or 1596. Type as above, but King bearded. Very Fine, each, \$4.00; Extra Fine, each.	5.50
A29	Solidus. Vasa Arms in center of S. Rv. City badge. Different dates in legend or field. SPECIAL , Fine, \$1.50; Very Fine, \$2.00; Extra Fine.	3.00
A30	Under Sweden. Gustav II Adolph. 1622-1632. Three Poelker, 1624. Arms. Rv. Orb. Fine, \$4.00; Very Fine.	5.50
A31	Christina. 1634-1654. Three Poelker, 1648. Arms. Rv. Orb. Very Fine.	5.00
A32	Solidus. 1643-1648, different dates. Badge of Vasa within crowned C. Rv. City badge. Each Fine, \$3.00; Very Fine to Extra Fine, each.	4.50

RAVAL

(Now TALLINN, capital of Estonia)

Stock #		Price
A33	Livonian Order of Knights. Anonymous Masters, 1424-1483. Schilling, n. d. City Arns. Rv. Three dots in each angle of cross of the Order. H. Cz. 4454. R 3. Rare. Very Fine.	5.50
A34	Schilling. Cross of the Order divides legend. Rv. City Arms. H. Cz. 4457. R 3. Rare. Very Fine.	5.50
A35	Schilling. Type as above, but dot in one of the angles of cross. H. Cz. 4460. R 3. Rare. Fine, \$3.50; Very Fine.	5.50
A36	Walter of Plettenberg. 1494-1535. Ferding, 1515. Arms of the Order, date above. Rv. Madonna with Child standing above the Arms of the Master. H. Cz. 4465. R 3. Very rare. Very Fine.	25.00
A37	Ferding, 1533. Type as above, but half-length bust of Madonna above larger Arms. H. Cz. 8468. R 3. Very rare. Very Fine.	30.00
A38	Herman Bruggeney, called Hasenkamp. 1535-1549. Schilling, 1536. Cross of the Order divides legend. Rv. 36 above City Arms. H. Cz. 10645. Rare. Very Fine.	6.50
A39	Schillings, type as above, but date in legend. 1537 , Very Fine, holed, \$2.50; Extra Fine, \$6.50; 1540 Extra Fine, \$6.50; 1541 , Very Fine, \$5.00; 1543 or 1544 , Fine, each.	4.50
A40	Henry of Galen. 1551-1557. Ferding. Arms of the Master. Rv. City Arms. 1555 , Very Fine, choice, \$20.00; Another, ornate shields, Very Fine, choice, \$20.00; 1556 , Very Fine, choice, \$20.00; 1560 , Fine.	12.50
A41	Under Sweden. Erick XIV. 1561-1568. Ferding, 1565 . Crowned bust r. Rv. Arms. H. Cz. 8498, Fine, \$20.00; Another, 1566 , H. Cz. 6457, Very Fine.	25.00
A42	Billon Schilling, 1565. Crowned E. Rv. City Arms. Fine.	3.50
A43	John III. 1563-1592. Billon Schilling, 1575. Very Good.	3.50

LITHUANIA

A44	Sigismund I. 1506-1548. Half Groat, 1525, of Lithuania. Horseman 1. Rv. Eagle. Cz. 268. Fine.	3.00
A45	Sigismund August. 1548-1572. Quadruple Groat, 1565 or 1568. Crowned bust r. Rv. Two shields. Very Fine, each.	4.50
A46	Triple Groat, 1563. Crowned monogram. Rv. Lithuanian Arms. Cz. 524. Very Fine.	4.00
A47	Half Groat, 1556, 1558, 1563 or 1564. Eagle. Rv. Mounted knight in shield. Very Fine, each, \$3.50; Extra Fine, each.	4.50
A48	Denier, 1564. Eagle. Rv. Mounted knight. Not in Cz. Very Fine.	4.50
A49	Sigismund III. 1587-1632. Triple Groat, 1594. Bust. Rv. Arms and value. Cz. 927. Very Fine.	4.00

NARVA

(Seaport near Leningrad)

A50	Charles XI of Sweden. 1660-1697. 4 Oere, 1670. Crowned C. Rv. Arms. H. Cz. 6587. R 4. Very rare. Very Fine.	30.00
A51	One Oere, 1672. H. Cz. 6599, var. Very rare. Very Fine.	15.00
A52	Rundstruck, 1666. Arms, both sides. H. Cz. 6498. Fine.	7.00

BISHOPRIC DORPAT

(Now in Latvia)

Price

Stock #			Price
A53	Anonymous. 13th Century. Artiger. Head of Bishop. Rv. Arms. H. Cz. 6529. R 3. Rare. Fine.		5.00
A54	John II. 1357-1377. Schilling. Head of the Bishop. Rv. Key and sword crossed; half lily above. H. Cz. 6535. R 4. Very rare. Almost Very Fine.		15.00
A55	John XIII Gelinghausen. 1528-1542. Schilling, n. d. Arms, both sides. H. Cz. 4513. Rare. Fine to Very Fine.		5.00
A56	Herman Weiland of Wesel. 1552-1558. Ferding, 1555. Arms, both sides. 55 above shield. H. Cz. 6573. Rare. Extremely Fine.		12.50
A57	Ferding, 1555, date in legend. H. Cz. 6574. Rare. Extra Fine.		12.50

COURLAND (Kurland)

Courland, comprising parts of modern Latvia and Lithuania, was originally ruled by the Masters of the Livonian Order of Knights. In 1795 the Duchy was incorporated with Russia.

A58	Gotthard Kettler. 1562-1587. Billon Schilling or Solidus, 1575 or 1576. H. Cz. 596, 597, 598 and 600 var. Rare. Very Fine, each.	6.50
A59	Frederick Kettler. 1587-1638. Triple Gros, 1596. mm. Flower on stem. Bust r. H. Cz. 1680. R 4. Rare. Extra Fine.	12.50
A60	James Kettler. 1638-1682. Taler, 1645. Armored bust r., with lace collar; above, leaf on stem in legend. Rv. Arms. Not in Hutton- Czapski. Extremely rare. Extra Fine. PLATE	150.00
A61	Frederick Casimir Kettler. 1682-1698. Poltorak or 1½ Gros, 1695. Arms. Rv. Orb. H. Cz. 2542. R 5. Very rare. Fine, cracked.	5.50
A62	Charles of Poland-Saxony. 1758-1763. Gros, 1762. Bust. H. Cz. 3011. R 2. Rare. Extra Fine.	3.50
A63	Ernest John Biron. Second reign, 1763-1772. Medal, n. d. Bust r. Rv. Two Allegories below tree. H. Cz. 3026. Copper silvered, electrotype. Extra Fine.	4.50
A64	Silver Jetton, 1764, on the visit of Catherine II, the Great. Palm tree; city view in background. H. Cz. 8615. Extra Fine.	6.50
A65	6 Gros, 1763 or 1764. Bust. Rare. Very Good, \$3.00; Fine, each.	4.50
A66	Copper Solidus, 1764. Bust. Rare. Fine.	3.00
A67	Stanislaus August Poniatowski of Poland. Large Silver Medal, 1774, by J. P. Holzhaeuser, given by the King to Marshal v. Bruggen and the Deputies of Courland. Three shields in center of which is small badge of the Masonic Lodge of Mitau. H. Cz. 3165. 60mm. Very rare. Extra Fine.	75.00
A68	Peter Biron. 1769-1795. Silver Medal, 1775, by Georgi, commemorating the inauguration of the College at Mitau. Armored bust r. Rv. The building. H. Cz. 3407. R 3. Rare. Extra Fine, choice.	35.00
A69	Albertus Taler, 1780. Head r. Rv. Two shields below coronet. Dav. 1624. H. Cz. 3410. About Uncirculated , scratch in field, \$45.00; About Extra Fine. PLATE	45.00

POMERANIA

A70	Philip III Julius at Wolgast. 1592-1625. Double Schilling, 1616. Arms. Rv. Monogram. Very Fine.	5.50
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CITIES IN POMERANIA

(Now annexed by Poland)

Stock #		Price
A71	DEMMIN. 15th Century. Denier. Griffin l. Rv. Lily. Danneberg 191. V. F.	3.50
A72	GOLLNOW. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Crescents and stars. Rv. Griffin. Dbg. 207. Fine.	3.50
A73	KOESLIN. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Head facing. Rv. Z between annulets. Dbg. 187. Rare. Fine.	3.50
A74	KOLBERG. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Crossed chops. Dbg. 186. Fine.	3.00
A75	PYRITZ. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Griffin. Rv. Rose in shield. Fine.	3.50
A76	STARGARD. 15th Century. Denier. Griffin l. Rv. Star. Danneberg 243. Very Fine.	4.00
A77	STETTIN. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Griffin. Head of cock. Dbg. 253. Very Fine.	3.50
A78	Charles XI of Sweden. $\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1674 for Pomerania. Bust r. Rv. Arms with supporters. Extra Fine.	25.00
A79	1/12 Taler, 1690. Arms. Rv. Value. Very Fine, \$7.50; Another, 1694, Fine.	4.00
A80	Double Schilling, 1662. Griffin. Rv. Monogram. Very Fine.	4.50
A81	Frederick William of Sweden. 1/12 Taler, 1763. Monogram. Rv. Value. Very Fine.	4.50
A82	STARLSUND. Schilling, 1538. Arrowhead. Rv. "S" in angle of Cross. V. F.	3.50
A83	STOLP. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Three eels. Rv. Griffin. Dbg. 258. Fine.	3.00
A84	USEDOM. 14th-15th Century. Denier. Griffin. Rv. Squid. Ddb. 320. V. F.	3.50

DANZIG

A85	Sigismund III. 1587-1632. Ort or $\frac{1}{4}$ Taler, 1616, 1618 or 1621. Crowned bust. Rv. City Arms; date in legend. Each Fine, \$3.50; Very Fine, \$4.50; Extra Fine.	5.50
A86	Ort or $\frac{1}{4}$ Taler, 1623, 1624 or 1626. Type as above but bust divides 1-6 and 23, 24 or 26 in field above Arms. Each, Fine, \$3.50; Very Fine.	5.00
A87	Wladislaus IV. 1632-1648. Taler, 1639, mm. G-R. Crowned bust r. Rv. City Arms. H. Cz. 1804 var. Rare. Very Fine.	55.00
A88	Taler, 1640. Crowned bust r. Rv. Lions supporting City Arms. Cz. 1815. Rare. Very Fine, trace of mounting.	25.00
A89	John Casimir. 1648-1668. Broad Double Taler, 1650. Half-length bust r. Rv. City Arms. Not in Czapski. Extremely rare. Fine.	135.00
A90	Ort, 1664. Crowned bust. Rv. City Arms. Cz. 2269. Rare. Very Fine.	7.50
A91	August III. Gulden, 1762. Crowned bust. Rv. City Arms. Cz. 2968. Rare. About Very Fine.	10.00
A92	Gulden, 1763. Crowned bust. Rv. City Arms, below mm. R-E-OE divided. Not in Czapski. Very rare. Very Fine.	15.00
A93	Triple Gros, 1763, Fine Silver, unusual escalloped edge. Uncirculated, PROOF , not in Czapski (comp. #2983). Very rare.	20.00
A94	Under Prussia. Frederick William III. Bronze Schilling, 1801. Very Fine.	2.00
A95	Free City. 1809-1812. Bronze Groschen, 1812. CW 1. Very Fine.	2.00
A96	Bronze Schilling, 1808 or 1812. CW 2. Very Fine, each.	1.50
A97	ELBING. City. Sigismund August of Poland. Denier, 1557. Arms. Rv. Eagle. H. Cz. 501. R 2. Very Fine.	4.50
A98	Wladislaus IV of Poland. Taler, 1636, Bust facing. Rv. City Arms. H. Cz. 1767. Very rare. Very Fine.	160.00
A99	WISMAR. City. Copper 6 Pfennings, 1762; 3 Pfennings, 1824 and 1854. About Very Fine. 3 Pieces.	3.50

ANCIENT GREEK GOLD COINS

Stock #		Price
A100	SYRACUSE. 415-357 B.C. Period of finest Art. Gold Dekadrachm. Head of Apollo l. Rv. Free horse r.; star above. 2.85 grams. Extra Fine, slightly damaged die on reverse. PLATE	235.00
A101	King Dion. 357-353 B.C. Gold 50 Litrae. Head of Apollo l., laureate, with long hair; symbol: altar, behind. Rv. Tripod. Superb fine style. 3.53 grams. Extra Fine. PLATE	225.00
A102	King Agathokles. 317-310 B.C. Gold Drachm. Head of laureate Apollo l.; symbol: ear of barley, behind. Rv. Biga r.; triskeles above. 4.25 grams. BMC 336. Extra Fine. PLATE	300.00
A103	MACEDON. Alexander III the Great. 336-323 B.C. Gold Stater. Greek Mint. Head of Athena r., serpent on helmet. Rv. Nike standing l. 8.54 grams. Mueller 731. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Well-centered. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	225.00
A104	THRACE. King Lysimachus. 323-281 B.C. Gold Stater. Head of Alexander the Great with horn of Ammon. Rv. Athena seated l.; monogram in front, "K" in exergue. Not in Mueller. 8.57 grams. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Superb. Uncirculated. PLATE	275.00
A105	LESBOS. Aeolis. 480-440 B.C. Electrum Hecte. Lion's head r. Rv. Incuse calf's head r. BMC Pl. XXXI, 21. 2.52 grams. Very rare. Very Fine/Extra Fine. PLATE	175.00
A106	PERSIA. Darius II Nothus. 425-405 B.C. Gold Daric. King, half-kneeling, r., holding scepter and bow. Rv. Irregular incuse square. 8.29 grams. Very Fine. PLATE	275.00
A107	CYRENE. 323-305 B.C. 1/10 Gold Stater. Head of Zeus Ammon r. Rv. Thunderbolt between two stars. Bab. III, 1880; Coll. Pozzi 3281. 0.78 grams. Extra Fine. PLATE	150.00
A108	CARTHAGE. 340-292 B.C. Gold 2½ Drachms. Head of Persephone l., wearing necklace with pendants. 8.42 grams. Mueller p. 84, 48. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Extra Fine. PLATE	225.00
A109	Deep yellow Electrum (gold?) Didrachm. Type as above, but head in high relief, probably dies cut by a Syracusan artist. 7.52 grams. Fine style. Very Fine and rare. PLATE	255.00
A110	241-146 B.C. Deep yellow Electrum Didrachm. Late style. 7.39 grams. Extra Fine. PLATE	225.00

ROMAN IMPERIAL GOLD COINS

A111	Claudius. 41-54 A.D. Aureus. Laureate head r.; TRP VIII. Rv. SPQR/P-P/OB. CS in oak wreath. Not in BMC. Very Fine, lovely reddish color. PLATE	175.00
A112	Vespasian. 69-79 A.D. Aureus struck 71 A.D. Laureate head r. Rv. Aequitas standing l. Coh. 548. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	175.00
A113	Hadrian. 117-138 A.D. Aureus struck at Rome. Laureate and draped bust r., seen from rear. Rv. Emperor on horseback r., raising hand. COS III. BMC 434, Pl. 54, 19. Very fine portrait struck in high relief. Very Fine. PLATE	200.00
A114	Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 A.D. Aureus. Laureate and armored bust r., seen from rear. Rv. Victory walking l.; holding wreath. Struck 167 A.D. BMC 444, Pl. 61, 8. Coh. 883. Superb portrait, struck in high relief. Extra Fine. PLATE	185.00

Stock #		Price
A115	Tacitus, ruled six months, 275–276 A.D. Solidus. Laureate bust r. Rv. ROMAE AE TERNAE; Roma seated l.; S-C in exergue. Coh. 122 var. Extremely rare. Uncirculated. PLATE	550.00
A116	Jovian. 363–364 A.D. Solidus. Antioch Mint. Diademed and draped bust r. Rv. SECVRITA-SREI-PVBLICAE; Rome and Constantinople seated, holding shield on which VOT/V/MVL/X. Coh. 12. Very rare. Superb Uncirculated. PLATE	235.00
A117	Valens. 364–378 A.D. Solidus. Aquilea Mint. Diademed and draped bust r. Rv. Emperor standing, head turned r., holding labarum and small Victory on globe. Very Fine.	30.00
A118	Johannes, Usurper in the West. 423–425 A.D. Solidus. Ravenna Mint. Diademed bust r. Rv. Johannes standing r., foot on captive holding standard and small Victory. Coh. 4. Extremely rare and Extra Fine. PLATE	360.00
A119	Tremissis. Ravenna Mint. Diademed bust r. Rv. Victory r. Coh. 8. Very rare. Very Fine. PLATE	185.00
A120	Valentinian III. Emperor in the West. 425–435 A.D. Helmeted and armored bust facing, holding spear over shoulder and shield, on which is horseman. Rv. SALVS REI-PVBLICAE: Theodosius II and Valentinian enthroned facing; star above. Coh. 9. Rare. Very Fine, slight defect on reverse. PLATE	60.00
A121	Tremissis. Diademed bust r. Rv. Cross in wreath. Coh. 49 but COMOB in exergue. Extra Fine, choice.	30.00
A122	Majorian. Emperor in the West. 457–461 A.D. Tremissis. Diademed bust. Rv. Cross in wreath. Coh. 15. Very rare. Fine/Very Fine. PLATE	115.00
A123	Anthemius. Emperor in the West. 467–472 A.D. Tremissis. Diademed bust r. Rv. Cross in wreath. Coh. 21. Rare. Very Fine. PLATE	60.00

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

A124	Aelia Eudoxia. 395–404 A.D. Tremissis. Diademed bust r. Rv. Cross in wreath. Ratto 140; not in Sabatier. Very rare. Extra Fine. PLATE	135.00
A125	Theodosius II. 408–450 A.D. Solidus. Armored and helmeted bust facing, holding spear over shoulder and shield, on which is St. George on horseback. Rv. IMP. COS XVII PP. Constantinople seated l. Ratto 154; Tol. 23. Very Fine.	30.00
A126	Semissis. Diademed bust r. Rv. Victory seated, writing XXX/XXXX on shield; star and Christogram in field. Tolstoi 62. Ratto 183. Very rare. Very Fine.	35.00
A127	Marcianus. 450–457 A.D. Tremissis. Bust r. Rv. Victory facing. Ratto 224. Very Fine. PLATE	40.00
A128	Pulcheria. 450–453 A.D. Tremissis. Bust r. Rv. Cross in wreath. Very Fine. PLATE	72.50
A129	Leo I. 457–473 A.D. Solidus. Helmeted and armored bust facing, holding spear over shoulder and shield on which is St. George on horseback. Rv. Victory standing l., holding long cross, star behind; legend ends with I (10). Ratto 250; Tol. 13. Very Fine.	37.50
A130	Justin II. 565–578 A.D. Solidus. Diademed bust facing. Rv. Constantinople seated facing. Uncirculated.	25.00

Stock #	Price
A131 Constans II. 641-668. Solidus. First type. Beardless, crowned bust facing, holding orb. Rv. Cross on three steps. Legend ends with B (2); in exergue CONOBK. Not in Ratto or BMC. Rare. Extra Fine. PLATE	45.00
A132 Constantine IV and his brothers Heraclius and Tiberius. 668-680 A.D. Solidus. Helmeted bust facing. Rv. Cross on three steps between two standing figures. Very Fine.	25.00
A133 Theophilus. 829-832 A.D. Semissis. Bust facing, both sides. Reduced size. Ratto 1819. Very Fine.	20.00
A134 Constantine VIII. 1025-1028. Broad Solidus. Crowned bust facing, wearing jewelled lozenge robe and holding labarum. Rv. Bust of Christ facing; within halo, two crescents. Ratto 1969. Sab. 3; BMC1. Rare. Very Fine. PLATE	75.00
A135 Romanus III. 1028-1034. Broad Solidus. Virgin crowning Emperor; both standing. Rv. Christ enthroned facing. Ratto 1972; BMC1. About Very Fine. PLATE	45.00

ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS

MAGNA GRAECIA

Stock #	Price
A136 POPULONIA. Etruria. 450-350 B.C. Didrachm. Gorgonian head. Uniface. 7.97 grams. Very Fine.	30.00
A137 TARENTUM. Calabria. 281-272 B.C. Didrachm. Helmeted horseman spear-ing r. downwards; name of Magistrate Sostratos. Rv. Taras on dolphin l., holding cornucopia and small Victory. Evans VII-A3. 6.55 grams. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Extra Fine, almost Uncirculated.	Sold
A138 Hannibalic Occupation. 212-209 B.C. Didrachm of reduced weight. Horse-man crowning his horse l. Rv. Taras on dolphin l., holding small Vic-tory. 3.4 grams. Evans X, B. I. Extra Fine.	25.00
A139 HERACLEA. Lucania. 370-281 B.C. Diobol. Head of Athena r.; Skylla on helmet. Rv. Heracles struggling with lion. Very Fine.	12.50
A140 METAPONTUM. 550-470 B.C. Archaic Stater. Ear of barley. Rv. Same incuse. 7.78 grams. Extra Fine. PLATE	75.00
A141 330-300 B.C. Diobol. Head of Demeter r. Rv. Ear of barley; plough r. 1.2 grams. Fine style. Very Fine.	15.00
A142 SYBARIS. Before 510 B.C. Archaic Stater. Bull standing l., head reverted. 8.08 grams. Very Fine/Extra Fine. PLATE	85.00
A143 THURIUM. 400-350 B.C. Distater. Head of Athena r., helmet adorned with Skylla; EY on flap of helmet. Rv. Rushing bull r.; theta and epsilon above. 15.78 grams; small and thick planchet. Not in BMC or Noe. Stater of this type: BMC80 with star in exergue. Very rare. Very Fine. PLATE	200.00
A144 Stater. Type as above, without monograms. 7.69 grams. Fine style. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	55.00
A145 VELIA. 4th Century B.C. Didrachm by Kleodorus. Head of Athena l., wearing Phrygian crested helmet adorned with female centaur; behind, sign of artist, monogram KE. Rv. Lion l., devouring prey; between legs, same monogram as on obverse. 7.4 grams. Forrer III, p. 178. Very Fine. PLATE	85.00

Stock #		Price
A146	LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII. Bruttium. 326–268 B.C. Stater. Head of Zeus r. Rv. Eagle flying l., devouring hare. 7.62 grams. BMC 10. Very Fine, well-centered. PLATE	95.00
A147	RHEGIUM. About 450 B.C. Tetradrachm. Lion's scalp facing. Rv. Demos seated l. in wreath. 15.98 grams. Fine, rare. PLATE	140.00
A148	About 400 B.C. Drachm. Lion's scalp. Rv. Head of Apollo. 4 grams. Herzl III, SNG III, 660. Rare. Very Fine. PLATE	70.00

SICILY

A149	AGRIGENTUM. 472–413 B.C. Tetradrachm. Eagle, wings closed, seated l. Rv. Crab. BMC 42. 17.28 grams. Very Fine. PLATE	95.00
A150	CEPHALOEDIUM. 409–396 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Persephone l., surrounded by dolphins. Rv. Quadriga r. 16.55 grams. V. F. PLATE	250.00
A151	GELA. Before 466 B.C. Tetradrachm. Forepart of man-headed bull swim- ming r. Rv. Slow quadriga; Ionic column above. 16.78 grams. Fine. PLATE	60.00
A152	Didrachm. Forepart of man-headed bull swimming r., within incuse circle. Rv. Helmeted, nude, horseman r., hurling spear. 8.56 grams. BMC 17. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Superb, almost Uncirculated. PLATE	115.00
A153	LEONTINI. 466–412 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Apollo r. Rv. Lion's head r., four grains around. 16.4 grams. Very Fine. PLATE	115.00
A154	MESSANA. Sicily. 480–461 B.C. Tetradrachm. Biga of mules; laurel-leaf in exergue. Rv. Hare running r.; olive branch below. 17.17 grams. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	225.00
A155	NAXOS. 413–404 B.C. Didrachm. Head of laureate Apollo r.; laurel-leaf behind. Rv. Seilenos, nude ithyphallic, seated facing on ground, holding kantharos and thyrsos; herm l.; below full signature of the artist, Prokles. Finest style. Very Fine/Fine, extremely rare.	Sold
A156	SYRACUSE. 485–478 B.C. Tetradrachm. Slow quadriga r.; Nike, flying, crowning horses. Rv. Head of nymph r., surrounded by dolphins. 17.21 grams. Splendid Archaic style; well-centered. Almost Extra Fine. PLATE	165.00
A157	Tetradrachm. 17.22 grams. Boehringer 151. 17.22 grams. Almost Very Fine. PLATE	85.00
A158	Democracy. 317–316 B.C. Stater of Corinthian type. Head of Athena r.; griffin on helmet. Rv. Pegasus l. "Syrakozion"; triskeles below. BMC 9; Pozzi 1734. 8.38 grams. Superb, Extra Fine. PLATE	75.00
A159	306–289 B.C. Stater of reduced weight to 8 Litrae. Corinthian type. Head of Athena l., plain helmet. Rv. Pegasus l.; triskeles below; no legend. 6.84 grams. BMC 14. Superb, Extra Fine. PLATE	75.00
A160	Hieronymus. 216–215 B.C. 24 Litrae. Head of the King l. Rv. Winged fulmen. 8.47 grams. BMC 639 var. Rare. Uncirculated. PLATE	125.00

MACEDON

A161	CHALCIDIAN LEAGUE. 392–358 B.C. Tetrobol. Head of Apollo r. Rv. Lyre. 2.1 grams. Rare. Very Fine.	20.00
A162	KINGS OF MACEDON. Philip II. 359–336 B.C. Tetrobol. Head of Apollo r. Rv. Horseman r. Very Fine.	12.50

Stock #		Price
A163	Alexander III the Great. 336–323 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Alexander with lion's skin. Rv. Zeus seated; Symbol: forepart of ram. Damascus Mint. Newell 182; Mueller 1338. From the Demanhur hoard. V. F.	35.00
A164	Perseus. 178–168 B.C. Tetradrachm. Bearded head of Perseus r. Rv. Eagle on fulmen within oak-wreath. Superb portrait. Extra Fine. PLATE	225.00
A165	Under Romans. 158–149 B.C. Tetradrachm. Bust of Artemis in center of Macedonian shield. Rv. Club in oak-wreath. Nice Fine.	25.00

NORTHERN GREECE

A166	AENIANES. Thessaly. 400–344 B.C. Hemidrachm. Head of Zeus l. Rv. Warrior hurling javelin r. 2.53 grams. Fine.	10.00
A167	PHERAE. 480–400 B.C. Drachm. Forepart of horse l. Rv. Grain of corn with husk in incuse square. BMC 4 var. 5.93 grams. Very rare. Almost Very Fine. PLATE	75.00
A168	TRICCA. 480–400 B.C. Hemidrachm. Thessalian youth subduing forepart of bull r. Rv. Forepart of horse r. in incuse square. Very Fine.	20.00
A169	Hemidrachm. Similar type, but forepart of horse to l. Not in BMC. V. F.	20.00
A170	King Lysimachus. 323–281 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Alexander the Great with horn of Ammon. Rv. Athena seated l.; symbol: torch with fillet and monogram. Chrysaoris Mint. Mueller 443a. Extra Fine. PLATE	115.00
A171	Drachm. Type as above. Symbol: lyre and "A". Not in Mueller. Rare. Very Fine, choice.	30.00
A172	THASOS. Thrace. 550–463–B.C. Drachm. Ithyphallic Satyr raping nymph. Rv. Incuse square. BMC 15; SNG Lockett 1221. Archaic style. 3.58 grams. PLATE	55.00

CENTRAL GREECE

A173	THEBES. Boeotia. 378–334 B.C. Stater. Boeotian shield. Rv. Amphora between Greek "KL-ES"; wreath above. Not in BMC. 12.16 grams. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Superb, About Uncirculated. PLATE	65.00
A174	AEGINA. 400 B.C. Stater. Large tortoise and narrow strips. BMC 165. 11.7 grams. Very Fine. PLATE	115.00
A175	ATHENS. Time of Pericles. 449–431 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Athena. Rv. Owl. 17.2 grams. Almost Uncirculated. PLATE	75.00
A176	Tetradrachm. Unusual small head. 17.1 grams. Whole crest visible. Extra Fine. PLATE	60.00
A177	New style. Magistrates Timarchou, Nikago and Dorotheos. 166–165 B.C. Tetradrachm. Symbol: anchor and star. Thompson 360. 16.85 grams. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Fine style. Extra Fine.	Sold
A178	Magistrates Karaichos and Ergokles. 153–152 B.C. Tetradrachm. Symbol: prow. Thompson 535h. 16.8 grams. Fine style. Very Fine. PLATE	70.00
A179	Magistrates Eumelos and Kaliphon. 140–139 B.C. Tetradrachm. Symbol: Standing Tyche. Very Fine.	Sold
A180	Magistrates Theodotos and Kleophanes. 138–137 B.C. Tetradrachm. No symbol. Legend ends "DIONY", "gamma" on amphora. Not listed by Thompson. Nice Fine.	25.00
A181	Magistrates Xenokles and Harmoxenos. 124–123 B.C. Tetradrachm. Symbol: dolphin and trident. E on Amphora, "gamma" below. Nice Fine.	25.00

Stock #		Price
A182	SICYON. 400–323 B.C. Stater. Chimaera walking l.; wreath above. Rv. Dove flying l., in laurel wreath. 12.22 grams. BMC 56. Acquired from the late Dr. Jacob Hirsch. Extra Fine. PLATE	45.00
A183	ELIS. 471–452 B.C. Stater issued from the mint of the temple of Zeus at Olympia. Eagle flying r., holding hare. Rv. Winged thunderbolt. Selman: The Temple Coins of Olympia , Group B, Series VII, #59. 11.91 grams. Fine, reverse die broke in striking. PLATE	175.00

ASIA

A184	HERACLEA PONTICA. Bithynia. Tyrants Timotheus and Dionysius. 345–337 B.C. Stater. Head of Apollo l. Rv. Heracles erecting trophy. 9.58 grams. Fine. PLATE	45.00
A185	CYME. Aeolis. 2nd Century B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Cyane. Rv. Horse standing r., vase in front; name of Magistrate Mitrophanes. 15.5 grams. BMC 74. Extra Fine. PLATE	125.00
A186	RHODUS. 189–166 B.C. Didrachm. Head of Helios, radiate, three quarters facing r. Rv. Rose and bud; Magistrate's name, Akisidamios; symbol l., Artemis running. BMC 130. 6.5 grams. Extra Fine. PLATE	65.00
A187	Hemidrachm. Facing head. Rv. Rose. 1.57 grams. Very Fine.	8.50
A188	LYCIA. 500–460 B.C. Stater. Boar r. Rv. Turtle within dotted incuse square. 9.54 grams. Almost Very Fine. PLATE	85.00
A189	Dynast Trebenimis. 400–362 B.C. Tetrobol. Lion's scalp. Rv. Triskeles. 3.075 grams. About Very Fine.	20.00
A190	SIDE. Pamphylia. 150 B.C. Drachm. Head of Athena r. Nike l.; pomegranate in field. BMC 55: Extra Fine, About Uncirculated.	Sold
A191	CYPRUS. Dynasts of Citium. 449–361 B.C. Stater. Heracles, fighting with club and bow r. Rv. Lion killing stag, within dotted square. 10.55 grams. Fine. PLATE	65.00
A192	SOLI. Cilicia. 450–386 B.C. Stater. Kneeling archer l., holding bow. Rv. Grapes in incuse square. 10.7 grams. Very rare. Fine. PLATE	125.00

SYRIA

A193	Seleucus I. 312–280 B.C. Tetradrachm of the Alexandrian type. Head of Alexander as Heracles. Rv. Zeus seated; head of Athena in field, crescent below seat. Newell W.S.M 1532: Specimen from the Lockett Collection; SNG III, 3089. 16.86 grams. Very Fine. PLATE	125.00
A194	Demetrius I Soter. 162–150 B.C. Drachm. His head r. Rv. Cornucopiae. Rare. Fine.	15.00
A195	Antiochus VII Sidetes. 138–129 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head r. Rv. Pallas standing within laurel wreath. Nice Fine.	25.00
A196	Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. 125–121 B.C. Tetradrachm. United busts r. Rv. Zeus seated l., holding Nike. BMC 6. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	125.00
A197	Antiochus VIII. 121–96 B.C. Tetradrachm, year 199 (114 B.C.) Diademed head r. Rv. Zeus Uranos standing. Uncirculated, gem. PLATE	75.00
A198	Antiochus IX. 116–95 B.C. Tetradrachm, Tarsus Mint. Diademed head r. Rv. Pyre of Zeus Dolichenus, called Monument of Sardanapale. 16.05 grams. Type of E. Babelon's Les Rois de Syrie #1482, Pl. XXVI, 12, but one monogram not listed, other #22. Type not in BMC. Very rare. Extra Fine. PLATE	225.00

Stock #		Price
A199	Antiochus XI Philadelphus. 92 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head r. Rv. Zeus seated. I. Very Fine.	25.00
A200	Philipus Philadelphus. 92-83 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head r. Rv. Zeus seated. BMC 1. Choice Very Fine.	35.00
	AFRICA	
A201	EGYPT. Ptolemy I. 305-285 B.C. Tetradrachm. Head of Ptolemy r.; behind ear microscopic "delta", sign of artist . Rv. Eagle on thunderbolt. Coin of Bible Days . Extra Fine. PLATE	40.00
A202	Ptolemy II. 285-247 B.C. Tetradrachm. Type as above, without "delta" and cornucopia in field on reverse. Superb, About Uncirculated . PLATE	45.00
A203	Tetradrachm, type as above, symbol: shield. Choice Extra Fine.	40.00
	BRONZE COINS OF JUDEA	
A204	MACCABEAN PRINCES. Simon Maccabeus. 143-136 B.C. Bronze, Year 4. Bundle of twigs between citrons. Rv. "For the Redemption of Zion"; chalice (symbol of priesthood). The first coin of Israel . B., p. 60; R. 6. Very rare. Very Good.	30.00
A205	Alexander Jannaeus. 103-76 B.C. Lepton, "Widow's Mite". Sun wheel. Rv. Anchor. R. 14; B., p. 86. Good, \$4.00; Very Good, \$6.50; Fine, \$8.50; Very Fine.	12.50
A206	John Hyrcanus I or II. 129-106, 69-40 B.C. Bronze Lepton, the "Widow's Mite" of the New Testament. Double cornucopiae. Rv. Inscription in wreath. Very Good, \$5.00; Fine.	7.50
A207	HERODIAN DYNASTY. Herod I the Great. 37-4 B.C. Lepton, "Widow's Mite". Anchor. Rv. Double cornucopiae. R. 33. Fine to Almost Very Fine.	8.00
A208	Herod Agrippa I. 37-44 A.D. Lepton, Year 6 (42/3 A.D.). Umbrella. Rv. Three ears of barley. R. 59. Very Good, \$4.50; Nice Fine.	6.50
A209	ROMAN PROCURATORS. Copponius. 6-9 A.D. Lepton, "Widow's Mite", Year 36 (5/6 A.D.) Ear of barley. Rv. Palm tree. R. 118. Fine.	8.50
A210	"Widow's Mite", Year 39 (8/9 A.D.) Type as above. R. 119. Very Good, \$6.00; Fine.	8.50
A211	M. Ambibulus. 9-12 A.D. "Widow's Mite", year 40 (9/10 A.D.) Type as above. R. 120. Very Good, \$6.00; Nice Fine.	8.50
A212	"Widow's Mite", year 41 (10/11 A.D.) Reif. 121. Very Good.	6.00
A213	Pontius Pilatus. 26-36 A.D. Lepton, "Widow's Mite", Year 16 (29/30 A.D.). Three ears of barley bound together. Rv. Simpulum. Reif. 131. Very Good, \$20.00; Fine.	27.50
A214	Bronze Lepton, "Widow's Mite", Year 17 (30/31 A.D.) Augur's wand. Rv. Date within wreath. Reif. 132. Banks, p. 86. Fair, \$15.00; Very Good, \$20.00; Fine.	30.00
A215	Antonius Felix. 52-60 A.D. Bronze Lepton, Year 5 (58/59 A.D.) Palm branch. Rv. Name of Emperor Nero in wreath. R. 136. Nice Fine.	7.50
A216	Lepton, Year 14 (54 A.D.) Name of Empress Julia Agrippina (Junior) in wreath. Rv. Two palm branches crossed; name of Emperor Claudius. R. 134. Fine.	8.50
A217	First Revolt against the Romans, 66-70 A.D. Lepton. Amphora. Rv. Vine branch with leaf and tendril. "Deliverance of Zion". Very Good, \$6.00; Fine.	3.50

Stock #		Price
A218	Second Revolt against the Romans. 132-135 A.D. Middle Bronze, n. d. Vine leaf; "FOR THE FREEDOM OF JERUSALEM". Rv. Palm tree; "Simon". R. 204. Very Fine, \$20.00; Extra Fine.	25.00
A219	Middle Bronze, Year 2. Type as above but inscription: "YEAR 2. FOR THE DELIVERANCE OF ISRAEL". R. 200. Very Fine, \$20.00; Extra Fine.	25.00
A220	CAESAREA MARITIMA. Nero. 54-68 A.D. Bronze, 24mm. Head r. Rv. City goddess standing. Fine.	17.50
A221	Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 A.D. Bronze 25mm. Bust of the Emperor r. Rv. Bust of Serapis r. Kadman 40. Very Fine.	25.00

ROMAN COLONIAL TETRADRACHMS

A222	Augustus. 27 B.C.-14 A.D. Tetradrachm of Ephesus (19-18 B.C.) Bare head r. Rv. MART.-VLTO, standard in temple. Coh. 202. Very Fine.	60.00
A223	Tetradrachm of Ephesus . Rv. Capricorn with cornucopiae in wreath. Al- most Very Fine.	40.00
A224	Claudius. 41-54 A.D. Tetradrachm of Ephesus . Head l. Rv. Victory crown- ing Emperor in temple. Rare .BMC 228. Almost Very Fine.	45.00
A225	Claudius and his third wife, Messalina. Tetradrachm, Year 3, of Alex- andria . Head of Claudius. Rv. Messalina standing. Dat. 124. BMC, none. Fine.	20.00
A226	Claudius and his fourth wife, Agrippina. Tetradrachm of Ephesus . Head of Claudius r. Rv. Bust of Agrippina r. Coh. 2. (120 Fr.). Very rare. Very Fine.	115.00
A227	Nero. 54-68 A.D. Tetradrachm, year 112, of Antioch ad Orontem . Rv. Eagle, wings spread, r. BMC 198. About Extra Fine.	25.00
A228	Billon Tetradrachm, year 11, of Alexandria . Crowned bust r. Rv. Eagle l., closed wings. Dat. 270; BMC 165. Choice Very Fine, broad planchet.	15.00
A229	Poppaea, second wife of Nero, d. 66 A.D. Billon Tetradrachm of Alexandria . Her bust r. Rv. Head of Nero. Dat. 196. BMC 122. Fine.	17.50
A230	Vespasian. 69-79. Tetradrachm of Antioch , first year. Rv. Eagle, wings spread, head r. Type and year not in BMC. Very rare. Extra Fine.	45.00
A231	Tetradrachm of Antioch , Year 3. Rv. Eagle l. BMC 231. Very Fine.	20.00
A232	Tetradrachm of Tyre . Rv. Eagle l.; club in field. Not in BMC. Very Fine.	25.00
A233	Nerva. 96-98 A.D. Silver medallion (Tetradrachm?) of Pergamum . Laureate head r. Rv. Fortuna crowning Nerva in temple. Coh. 14. (100 Fr.) Very rare. Fine/Very Good, banker's cut through field.	15.00
A234	Trajan. 98-117 A.D. Tetradrachm of Tyre . Head of Trajan r.; club and eagle below. Rv. Head of god Melkarth. BMC 15. Very Fine, choice.	20.00
A235	Faustina Junior, wife of M. Aurelius. Billon Tetradrachm of Alexandria, year 6. Bust r. Rv. Elpis standing l. Not in BMC. Dat. 3608. Rare. Fine.	12.50
A236	Caracalla. 198-217 A.D. Tetradrachm of Edessa . Rv. Eagle l.; symbol: shrine. Bell. 139. Very Good/Very Fine.	4.50
A237	Tetradrachm of Tyre . Eagle l.; symbol: murex shell. Bell. 305. Very Fine.	15.00
A238	Tetradrachm of Berytus , Year 4. Head r. Rv. Eagle, head l., symbol: prow. Bell. 282. BMC 374. Very Fine.	20.00
A239	Tetradrachm of Byblus , Year 4. Type as above; symbol: altar. Variety in legend not in Bellinger. Very Fine.	15.00

Stock #		Price
A240	Macrinus. 217-218 A.D. Tetradrachm of Heliopolis . Bust r. Rv. Eagle, wings spread r.; symbol: lion r. Bellinger 217; not in BMC. Rare. Very Fine, reverse off-center.	15.00
A241	Elagabalus. 218-222 A.D. Tetradrachm of Antioch . Symbol: star. Rv. Eagle l. Bell. 42 var. Very Fine.	17.50
A242	Philip I. 244-249 A.D. Billon Tetradrachm of Antioch . Rv. Eagle l. Ex Lord Grantley Collection. BMC 511. Very Fine.	15.00
A243	Philip II. 244-249 A.D. Billon Tetradrachm of Antioch . Rv. Eagle l. BMC 559. About Extra Fine.	12.50
A244	Trebonianus Gallus. 251-254 A.D. Tetradrachm of Antioch , Year 3. Rv. Eagle, wings spread, l. BMC 638. Extra Fine, large planchet.	15.00
A245	Tetradrachm, as above, Year 7. Not in BMC. Choice Very Fine.	12.50
A246	Herennius Etruscus. 249-251 A.D. Tetradrachm of Antioch . Rv. Eagle, wings spread l. BMC 610. Rare. Choice Very Fine.	25.00

ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER DENARI

Head or bust to right on obverse unless otherwise stated.

A247	Julius Caesar, assassinated 44 B.C. Moneyer P. Sepullius Macer. Veiled head of Caesar r. Rv. Venus Victrix standing. C. 39; B. 50; BMC 4173. Extra Fine but partly weakly struck; fine portrait. PLATE	35.00
A248	Head of Venus r. Rv. Hispania and Gaulish captive seated below trophy. C. 13; B. 11; BMC Spain 89. Very Fine.	15.00
A249	Mark Antony and Octavian (Augustus). 40-39 B.C. Heads, both sides. C. 7. Very Fine.	25.00
A250	Augustus. 27 B.C.-14 A.D. Bare head r. Rv. Shield between legionary eagle and standard. C. 265. Very Fine.	25.00
A251	Bare head r. Rv. Apollo in woman's dress. C. 144. BMC 175. Very Fine.	16.50
A252	Rv. Caius and Lucius standing, holding silver shields and spears. C. 43. Fine, \$8.50; Very Fine, \$14.50; Extra Fine.	20.00
A253	Tiberius. 14-37 A.D. "Tribute Penny" of the Bible. Head r. Rv. Livia seated. Fine, \$20.00 About Very Fine.	25.00
A254	Caligula. 37-41 A.D. Rv. Simpulum and Augur's staff. C. 12. BMC 102. Nice Fine. PLATE	65.00
A255	Caligula and Agrippina Mater. Heads, both sides. C. 2. Very rare. Very Fine portraits, small hole near edge.	50.00
A256	Claudius. 41-54 A.D. Laureate head r. Rv. SPQR/P.P./OB CS in oak wreath. C. 62. Excellent portrait. Very Fine, choice. PLATE	65.00
A257	Nero. 54-68 A.D. Teen-ager's bust. Rv. EXSC in wreath. C. 207; BMC 14. Very Fine.	25.00
A258	Older, fat head. Rv. Legionary eagle between two standards. C. 356. Very Fine.	25.00
A259	Galba. 68-69 A.D. Rv. Concordia standing. C. 34 (20 Fr.). Very Fine portrait, reverse Fine.	20.00
A260	Vitellius. 69 A.D. Rv. Libertas standing. C. 47. Very Fine.	25.00
A261	Rv. Dolphin on tripod, raven inside. C. 111. Very Fine.	20.00
A262	Young head left. Rv. Mars L. C. 24. Rare. Very Fine. PLATE	30.00
A263	Otho. 69 A.D. Rv. Pax standing. C. 3. Rare. Fine.	25.00
A264	Vespasian. 69-79 A.D. Rv. Mars L., holding spear and trophy. C. 125; BMC 200. Extra Fine.	12.50

Stock #		Price
A265	Domitian. 81–96 A.D. Rv. Minerva L., holding Victory. Not in C.; BMC 303,25. Rare. Uncirculated.	25.00
A266	Nerva. 96–98 A.D. Rv. Aequitas standing. C. 9. Extra Fine.	20.00
A267	Rv. Justitia seated r. C. 99. Fine.	6.50
A268	Rv. Fortuna seated L. Very Fine.	17.50
A269	Trajan. 98–117 A.D. Draped bust. Rv. Head of Helios. C. 266, rare. Extra Fine/Very Fine.	17.50
A270	Hadrian. 117–138 A.D. Large head. Rv. Africa reclining. C. 138. Rare. Extra Fine.	15.00
A271	Rv. Tranquilitas standing. C. 1440 var. Extra Fine.	12.50
A272	Rv. Hadrian Sacrificing at altar. C. 1481. Very Fine, choice.	10.00
A273	Aelius. 138 A.D. Rv. Concordia Seated. C. 1. Fine.	8.50
A274	Lucius Verus. 161–169 A.D. With title ARMENIACUS. Rv. Mars standing. C. 262. Very Fine.	17.50
A275	Rv. Pax standing l. C. 127. Very Fine.	10.00
A276	Lucilla, wife of L. Verus. Rv. Juno holding baby. C. 38. Very Fine.	6.50
A277	Rv. Juno seated l. C. 36. Rare. Extra Fine.	15.00
A278	Rv. Venus Victrix standing. C. 38. Scarce. Very Fine.	6.50
A279	Rv. Vesta standing at altar. C. 92. Uncirculated , irregular planchet, but well-centered.	15.00
A280	Pertinax. 193 A.D. Rv. Providentia standing. C. 43(50 Fr.). Very rare. Almost Fine. PLATE	30.00
A281	Clodius Albinus. 193–197 A.D. Rv. Felicitas standing. Rare. C. 15. Fine.	14.00
A282	Caracalla. 211–217 A.D. Youthful head. Rv. Sol standing holding globe. C. 542. Very Fine.	5.50
A283	Bearded head. Rv. Genius of the Senate standing. BMC 99. Not in C. Rare. Extra Fine.	15.00
A284	Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, assassinated 212 A.D. Rv. Concordia standing. C. 1. Very Fine.	6.50
A285	Rv. Plautilla and Caracalla hand in hand. C. 21. Very Fine, rare.	8.50
A286	Geta. 209–212 A.D. Rv. Pax standing. C. 138. Extra Fine.	6.50
A287	Julia Domna, wife of Severus, d. 217 A.D. Rv. Pietas standing. Very Fine.	4.50
A288	Rv. Cybele seated l. C. 123. Uncirculated .	10.00
A289	Macrinus. 217–218 A.D. Rv. Felicitas standing. C. 79. Scarce. Very Fine.	12.50
A290	Diadumenian. 217–218 A.D. Rv. Diadumenian standing with three standards. C. 3. Rare. Very Fine.	12.50
A291	Elagabalus. 218–222 A.D. Rv. Jupiter seated l. C. 151. Extra Fine.	5.50
A292	Rv. Sol l. C. 153. Very Fine, choice.	5.50
A293	Julia Paula, first wife of Elagabalus. Rv. Venus seated. C. 21. Very Fine.	10.00
A294	Severus Alexander. 222–235 A.D. Rv. Victory l. Extra Fine.	4.50
A295	Maximinus I. 235–238 A.D. Rv. Providentia standing. C. 75. About Uncirculated .	10.00
A296	Rv. Pax standing. C. 31. Extra Fine, choice.	7.50
A297	Rv. Fides standing holding two standards. C. 7. Extra Fine.	6.50

EUROPEAN DOLLARS 16th AND 17th CENTURY

A298	AACHEN, Imperial City. Taler 1571. Charlemagne enthroned facing, shield below. Rv. Imperial eagle with name of Emperor Maximilian II. M. 139. Very Rare. About Very Fine.	35.00
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Stock #		Price
A299	AMSTERDAM. Siege 40 Sols (Taler) Klippe 1578. Three stamps (monogram PG, arms and date with value) on square planchet. Maillet V. 18. Extra Fine.	32.50
A300	BAVARIA. Maximilian II Emmanuel. Taler 1694. Bust. r. Rv. Madonna with arms. Extra Fine.	25.00
A301	BRANDENBURG-FRANCONIA. George and Albrecht II. Taler 1543. Two armored busts confronted. Rv. Four arms in angles of cross Fleury, fifth in center. Very Fine.	20.00
A302	Albrecht II. Alcibiades, alone. 1527-1553. Taler 1549. Armored bust l. Rv. Five shields and cross fleury. Rare. About Extra Fine.	40.00
A303	BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL. Julius. "Light" - Taler 1575. Two wildmen support arms. Rv. Wildman holding candle and tree. Rare. Very Fine.	20.00
A304	Hedwig of Brandenburg , wife of Julius. Death Taler 1602. Wildman holding arms. Rv. Legend. Fiala 390. Very rare. Very Fine.	50.00
A305	August the Younger. 1636-1666. "Sixth Bell-Taler" 1643. Half-length armored bust l. Rv. Bell. Very Fine.	25.00
A306	Taler 1650, altered date. Crested arms. Rv. Wildman holds tree in right hand. Not in Fiala. Very Fine.	12.50
A307	Taler 1656. Crested arms. Rv. Wildman holds tree horizontal to r. German legend. Zellerfeld mint. Fiala 118. Very Fine.	15.00
A308	Taler 1660. Type as above. Fine.	6.00
A309	Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich. Broad Taler 1687. Crested arms. Rv. Two wildmen holding two trees between them. Rare. Extra Fine.	20.00
A310	DENMARK. Christian V. 8 Marek 1675. King on horseback r. Rv. Arms. Schou 11. Very Fine.	35.00
A311	HESSE-CASSEL. Landgrave William VI. "Whirlwind-Taler" 1638. Lion l. Rv. Wind-blown birch tree; city-view in background. Hebrew name of Jehovah above. Rare. Very Fine.	30.00
A312	HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Rudolph II. 1576-1611. Taler 1582. Bust wearing ruff r. Rv. Imperial eagle walking r. Design of Antonio Abondio. Kuttenberg, Bohemia. Very Fine.	22.50
A313	Mathias II. Taler 1620, posthumous date. Kremnitz. Type as above. Almost Very Fine, Rare.	30.00
A314	Ferdinand II. Taler 1624, mm. forepart of griffin, Prague, Bohemia. King standing. Rv. Lion of Bohemia on breast of Imperial Eagle. Fine.	10.00
A315	NORWAY. Frederick III. Speciedaler 1657. Crowned bust. Rv. Lion of Norway. Very Fine.	60.00
A316	Christian IV. Taler 1634. Crowned bust r. Rv. Lion of Norway. Very rare. Very Fine, trace of loop removed.	25.00
A317	SAXONY. John Frederick I and George. Taler 1534. Annaberg. Bust in ermine coat, holding sword, r. Rv. Beardless bust l., with chain and medal. Engel 113 var. Extra Fine.	30.00
A318	John Frederick I the Magnanimous, John Ernest and Henry the Pious. Taler 1540 of Buchholz. Bust r. Rv. Two busts face to face. Rare. Very Fine.	20.00
A319	John George I. 1615-1656. Kipper Double Taler 1622 of Annaberg. Angel holding shield. Rv. Two Angels holding three shields. Rare. Very Fine.	20.00
A320	John George II. Broad Taler 1659 and 1661, mm. C-R. Bust in electoral robe. Rv. Arms with eight helmets. Very Fine, each.	10.00

Stock #		Price
A321	John George III. Death Taler 1691. Arm holding flag. Rv. Legend. Mersbg. 1270; Tentz 69. I. Very Fine.	20.00
A322	John George IV. Shooting taler-klippe 1693 on receipt of the Garter. Monogram within Garter. Rv. Crossed swords. Extra Fine, trace of loop removed.	20.00
A323	John George IV. Death Taler 1694. Two arms on pyramid. Rv. Legend on pyramid. Rare. Fine, loop removed.	10.00
A324	Frederick August I. Broad Taler 1696. Dresden. Half-length bust r. Rv. Crested arms. Erb. 1099. Extra Fine.	20.00
A325	SAXONY. Ernestine Line. John Frederick II. 1554-1567. Taler 1558 of Saalfeld. Half-length bust, in ornate armor, r. Rv. Crested arms. Mers. 2927. Rare. Very Fine.	25.00
A326	SAXE-ALTENBURG. Johann Philip, Friedrich, Johann Wilhelm and Friedrich Wilhelm. Taler 1607. Two busts, face to face, both sides. Not in Mers.; Dasd. 1986. Extra Fine.	15.00
A327	Taler 1616. Two pairs of busts face to face. Rv. Arms with six crested helmets. Not in Mers. Very Fine.	12.00
A328	Taler 1627. Bust r. Rv. Three busts r. Last year of the common coinage of these brothers. Not in Mers.; Amp. 13348. Extra Fine.	15.00
A329	Johann Philip and Friedrich Wilhelm. Taler 1638. Bust r. Rv. Bust l. Mers. 4229. Rare. Very Fine.	20.00
A330	Friedrich Wilhelm II. Taler 1641. Armored bust with lace- collar r. Rv. Arms with six crested helmets. Mers. 4244. Very rare. Very Fine.	25.00
A331	SAXE-NEW GOTHA. Ernest the Pious. Broad Funeral Taler 1675. Bust r. Rv. Inscription within circle of shields. Mers. 3051. Extra Fine.	40.00
A332	SPANISH NETHERLANDS. Albert and Isabella. 1598-1621. Patagon n. d. Anvers. Arms. Rv. Golden Fleece on cross fleury between two crowned monograms. G. H. 311-1. Very Fine.	15.00
A333	Philip IV. Ducaton 1636. Anvers. Bust r. Rv. Lions supporting arms. Very Fine.	15.00
A334	ZUG, Imperial City in Switzerland. Taler 1622. Angel holding shield. Rv. Imperial eagle. Rare. Very Fine.	35.00
A335	VENICE. Francesco Erizzo. 1631-1646. Scudo della Croce n. d. mm. "AZ" (1634) Corpus 77 var. Very Fine.	17.50
A336	Scudo della Croce n. d. mm. "V.V" (1637). Corpus 120 var. (VENET). Very Fine.	17.50
A337	Giovanni Corner I. 1625-1629. Scudo della Croce n. d. A. F. (1625). Extra Fine.	17.50
A338	Scudo della Croce n. d. I.A.M. (1627). Very Fine.	14.50
A339	TYROL. Archduke Sigismund Francis. Taler 1665. Bare headed bust r. Rv. Arms. Rare. Extra Fine.	15.00

EUROPEAN DOLLARS 1700-1800

Listed in accordance with the new Davenport book, on sale for \$10.25, postpaid.

A340	HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (Austria, etc.) Maria Theresa. Taler 1767. Vienna, mm. I.C.-S.K. Veiled bust. Rv. Imperial eagle. D. 114. Uncirculated.	15.00
A341	Taler 1765. Kremnitz. Young bust. Rv. Madonna standing in rays. D. 1132. Uncirculated.	20.00
A342	Francis I. Taler 1759. Hall. Bust r. Rv. Imperial eagle. D. 1155. Very Fine.	12.50

Stock #		Price
A343	OLMUTZ. Charles III of Lorraine. Taler 1707. Bust r. Rv. Palms below Arms. D. 1211. Extra Fine.	12.50
A344	Wolfgang, Count Schrattenbach. Taler 1716. Bust r. Rv. Arms, palms below. D. 1216. Very Fine.	10.00
A345	SALZBURG. Francis Anton, Prince Harrach. Taler 1716. Bust r. Rv. Arms. D. 1237. Fine, \$8.50; Extra Fine, almost Uncirculated.	20.00
A346	Leopold Anton, Baron Firmian. Taler 1735. Madonna above arms. Rv. Saint seated l., reclining on arms. D. 1241. About Uncirculated.	20.00
A347	Andreas Jacob, Count Dietrichstein. Taler 1748. Bust r. Rv. Arms. D. 1245; Sch. 3884. Almost Extra Fine.	20.00
A348	MILAN. Francis II. Kronentaler 1796. Head r. Rv. Crowns and Golden Fleece in angles of Burgundian cross. D. 1390. Very Fine.	10.00
A349	NAPLES. Ferdinand IV. Ducat of 100 Grani 1785. Head r. Rv. Arms. D. 1404. Fine.	6.50
A350	PAPAL STATES. Benedict XIV. Scudo 1753 An XIV. Bust r. Rv. Ecclesia seated in clouds. D. 1459. Very Fine.	35.00
A351	SPANISH NETHERLANDS. Philip V. Ducatone of 2 Pesos 1703. Antwerp. Bust r. in high relief . Rv. Arms. GH 365-1c. D. 1702. Almost Very Fine, very rare.	50.00
A352	Ducatone 1703. Type as above, but bust in low relief and abbreviated legend on rev. D. 1707. Rare. Very Fine.	40.00
A353	SWITZERLAND. Canton Bern. Taler 1798. Arms. Rv. Knight standing in oval. Lohner 194. D. 1760 B. Superb two-toned PROOF.	25.00

GERMAN DOLLARS 1700-1800

Listed in accordance with Davenport's book, on sale for \$10.25 postpaid.

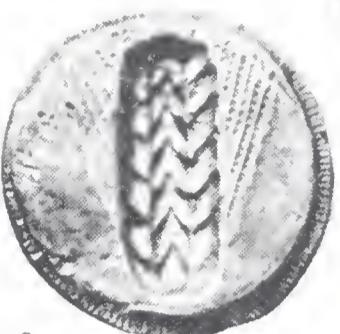
A354	ANHALT-BERNBURG. Friedrich Albert. Taler 1793. Bust l. Rv. Arms in wreath. D. 1905. Man. 696. Rare. Very Fine.	25.00
A355	AUGSBURG. Taler 1745. City-goddess seated holding pinecone. Rv. Bust of Emperor Francis I. D. 1925. Rare. About Extra Fine.	20.00
A356	BAVARIA. Maximilian Joseph. Taler 1771. Bust r. Rv. Madonna. D. 1953. About Very Fine.	4.50
A357	BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH. Alexander. Taler 1785. Head r. Rv. Mantled arms. D. 2027. Extra Fine, choice.	20.00
A358	COLOGNE. Bishop Maximilian Frederick, Count Konigseg. Taler 1764. Bust r. Rv. Arms. D. 2178. Rare. Very Good/Fine.	8.50
A359	FULDA. Adalbert V. Harstall. Taler 1795. Arms. Rv. Legend. D. 2265. About Uncirculated.	12.50
A360	HESSE-CASSEL. Friedrich II. Taler 1766. Head r. Rv. Crowned arms with supporters. D. 2302. Extra Fine.	25.00
A361	Taler 1778, so-called "Blood-Taler". Head r. Rv. Star of Order of Golden Lion. D. 2303. Rare. Very Fine.	25.00
A362	HESSE-DARMSTADT. Ernst Ludwig. Taler 1717 comm. Martin Luther. Bust r. Rv. Female kneeling before altar. D. 2317. Extra Fine, About Uncirculated.	30.00
A363	Louis IX. Taler 1772. Armored bust r. Rv. Crested arms. D. 2335. Extra Fine.	20.00
A364	LUBECK. Bishop Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp. Taler 1775. Crowned monogram. Rv. Mantled arms. Only 1000 pieces struck. D. 2411. Fine.	25.00



A 134

A 131

A 135



A 140



A 144



A 143

A 147



A 146



A 145



A 150

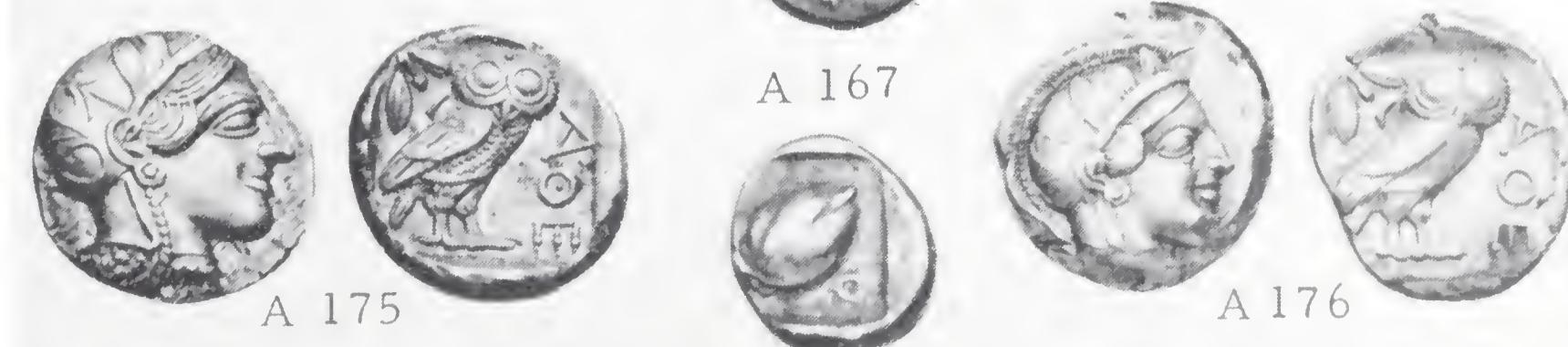
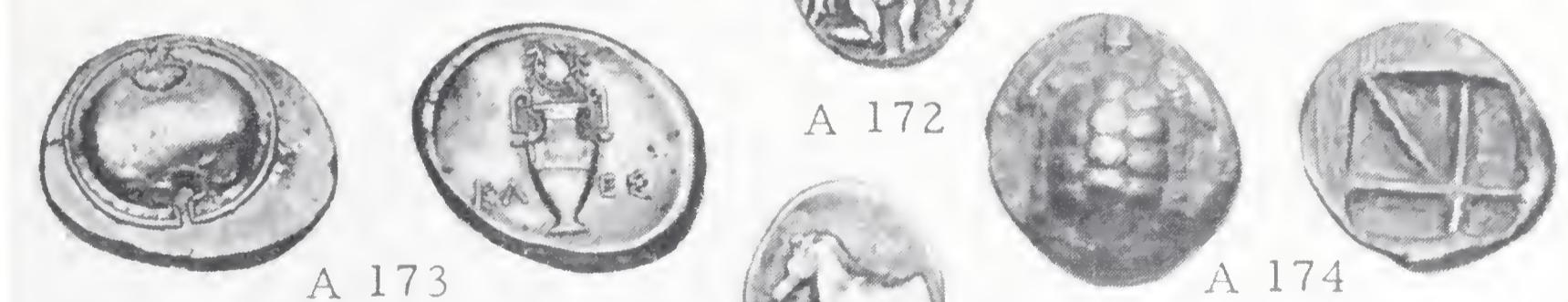


A 148



A 152

A 151



Stock #		Price
A365	NUREMBERG. Taler 1721. Eagle above city-view. Rv. Bust of Emperor Charles VI. D. 2476. Almost Uncirculated.	25.00
A366	Taler 1745. City-view. Rv. Bust of Emperor Francis I. D. 2483. Uncirculated.	20.00
A367	OSNABRUCK. Sede Vacante. Show-Taler 1728. Bust of St. Peter in circle of arms. Rv. Bust of Charlemagne in circle of arms. Not in Davenport. Brilliant, almost Uncirculated.	20.00
A368	SAXONY. Xavier. Taler 1764. Bust r. Rv. Arms. D. 2768. Uncirculated.	17.50
A369	STOLBERG. Friedrich Botho and Karl Ludwig. Taler 1764. Arms. Rv. Stag before column. D. 2808. Extra Fine.	20.00
EUROPEAN DOLLARS 19th AND 20th CENTURY		
A370	AUSTRIA. Francis Joseph. Double Gulden 1877 and 1884. D. 27. Both, about Uncirculated, each.	7.50
A371	BELGIUM. Leopold I. 5 Francs 1850. D. 51. Extra Fine.	4.50
A372	Leopold II. 5 Francs 1870 and 1875. D. 53. Extra Fine, choice.	4.50
A373	DENMARK. Frederick VI. Rigsdaler species 1838. D. 73. Very Fine, choice.	7.50
A374	Frederick VII. Double Rigsdaler 1854 and 1855. D. 77. Extra Fine, each.	15.00
A375	GREECE. George I. 5 Drachmai 1876. D. 117. Extra Fine, choice.	7.50
A376	George II. 100 Drachmai 1940 London mint. D. 119. Brilliant PROOF.	50.00
A377	HUNGARY. Regency of Admiral Horthy. 5 Pengo 1938. 900th anniversary of St. Stephen. D. 126. Uncirculated.	7.00
A378	LUCA. Elisa Bonaparte and Felix Baciocchi. 5 Franchi 1805. D. 203. Very Fine.	7.50
A379	LUXEMBOURG. Charlotte. 100 Francs 1946. 600th anniversary of death of John the Blind, King of Bohemia. Head of Prince Jean. D. 218. Uncirculated.	8.50
A380	MONTENEGRO. Nicholas I as King. 5 Perpera 1914. Head r. D. 222. Uncirculated.	30.00
A381	NETHERLANDS. Louis Napoleon. 50 Stuivers 1808. D. 228. Extra Fine.	20.00
A382	William III. 2½ Gulden, 1872. D. 236. About Uncirculated.	7.50
A383	PORTUGAL. Carlos I. 1000 Reis 1898. Fourth centennial of the discovery of India. Accolated busts. D. 266. About Uncirculated.	10.00
A384	Republic. Escudo 1910. Liberty with torch. D. 269. Extra Fine.	6.00
A385	Escudo 1915. Head of Liberty D. 270. Extra Fine.	8.00
A386	20 Escudos 1953. Liberty seated l. CW. 36. D. 271. Uncirculated.	4.50
A387	20, 10 and 5 Escudos 1960. 500th Anniversary of Dom Henrique. Uncirculated, 3 pieces.	7.50
A388	SERBIA. Peter I. 5 Dinars 1904. Centenary of the Karageorge dynasty. Accolated heads. D. 305. Very Fine.	12.50
A389	SICILIES. Ferdinand I. Piastra 1818. Large crowned head. D. 169. Very Fine.	7.00
A390	Ferdinand II. Piastra 1834. Beardless face. D. 172. Nice Very Fine.	5.00
A391	Francis II. Piastra 1859. D. 176. Extra Fine.	6.00
A392	SPAIN. Palma de Mallorca. Emergency 30 Sous 1821. D. 326. Nice Very Fine.	12.50
A393	SPAIN. Isabella II. 20 Reales 1857, Madrid. D. 334. Extra Fine.	10.00
A394	Alfonso XIII. 5 Pesetas 1888, Madrid. Baby head. D. 342. About Uncirculated.	6.50
A395	SUBALPINE REPUBLIC. ERIDANIA. Napoleonic Creation. 5 Francs An 10 (1802). D. 197. Very Fine.	15.00

Stock #		Price
A396	SWEDEN. Charles XV. 4 Riksdaler Riksmynt 1871. D. 356; Oldenbg. 3704. Rare, Very Fine.	35.00
A397	Gustavus V. 5 Kronor 1935. Centennial of Parliament. D. 357. Uncirculated.	7.50
A398	TURKEY. Mahmud II. Jadid Beshlik A.H. 1223 (1808). D. 400. Fine, \$3.25; Very Fine.	5.00
A399	Abdul Aziz. 1861-1876. 20 Piastres. A.H. 1277. D. 404. Fine.	2.50
A400	Republic. Lira (Pound) 1960. Head of the President I. Rv. Torch, flag, scales, etc. Uncirculated.	5.50
A401	TUSCANY. Charles Louis and Marie Louise. Dena or 1½ Francescone or 10 Lire 1805. Accolated busts. D. 152. Extra Fine.	17.50
A402	Francescone 1806 and 1807. Busts face to face. D. 155. About Very Fine, \$6.50; Very Fine.	8.50
A403	YUGOSLAVIA. Alexander I. 50 Dinars 1932. D. 408. Extra Fine.	10.00

SWISS SHOOTING 5 FRANCS

A404	1863. La Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchatel. 6000 struck. D. 381. Extra Fine.	9.50
A405	1865. Schaffhausen. 10,000 struck. D. 382. About Uncirculated.	7.50
A406	1867. Schwyz. 6000 struck. D. 383. Extra Fine.	9.50
A407	1872. Zurich. 10,000 struck. D. 385. Extra Fine.	6.00
A408	1874. St. Gallen. D. 386. About Uncirculated.	7.00
A409	1876. Lausanne. D. 387. About Uncirculated.	5.00
A410	1879. Basel. D. 388. Uncirculated.	6.00
A411	1881. Fribourg. D. 389. Extra Fine.	5.00
A412	1883. Lugano. D. 390. Extra Fine.	4.50
A413	1885. Bern. D. 391. About Uncirculated.	7.50
A414	1934. Fribourg. CW 12. Uncirculated.	4.50
A415	1939. Lucerne. CW 14. Uncirculated.	4.50

MODERN COINS OF THE BALTIC STATES

A416	ESTONIA. Ni-Br. 1 and 5 Marks 1922, 10 Marks 1925. Yeoman 4, 6, 7. Un- circulated, 3 pieces.	5.00
A417	LATVIA. Complete set of all types of the independent Republic. Silver 1, 2 and 5 Lati. Nickel 10, 20 and 50 Santimi 1922. Bronze: first type: 1, 2 and 5 Santimi; second type: 1 and 2 Santimi. Y. 1-11. Extra Fine to Uncirculated, 11 pieces.	17.50
A418	5 Lati 1929, 1931 and 1932. D. 214; Y. 9. Each, Extra Fine, \$6.50; Uncircul- ated.	8.50
A419	2 Lati 1925 and 1926. Y. 8. Each, Extra Fine.	2.00
A420	One Lats 1924. Y. 7. Extra Fine.	1.50
A421	LITHUANIA. 10 Litu 1936. Bust of Duke Vytautas. Y. 13. Extra Fine.	25.00
A422	10 Litu 1938. 20th anniversary of independence. Head of President Smetona. Y. 14. Uncirculated.	25.00
A423	5 Litai 1925. Horseman. Y. 8. Extra Fine.	15.00
A424	5 Litai 1936. Bust of Basanavicius. Y. 12. About Uncirculated.	7.50
A425	2 Litu 1925. Y. 7. Extra Fine, \$2.50; Uncirculated.	3.50
A426	Al-Br. 1, 5 and 10 Centu 1925; Br. 1, 2 and 5 Centai 1936. Y. 1-3, 9-11. Very Fine to Extra Fine, 6 pieces.	3.50
A427	DANZIG. Free City 1923-1927. Bronze 1 Pfennig 1923, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1937. Jaeger 1, CW 17, Y. 1. Each.	.75
A428	2 Pfennige 1923, 1926. J. 2; Y. 2; CW 16. Very Fine-Extra Fine, each.	1.00

Stock #		Price
A429	Co-Ni. 5 Pfennige 1923. Y.5; J.4; CW9. Extra Fine.	1.00
A430	Co-Ni. 10 Pfennige 1923. J.5; Y.5; CW8. Extra Fine.	1.25
A431	Silver $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden 1923. J.6; Y.11; CW4. Extra Fine, \$3.00; Brilliant PROOF.	7.50
A432	Silver Gulden 1923. J.7; Y.12; CW3. Extra Fine.	2.50
A433	Second Series. Al-Br. 5 Pfennigs 1932. J.12; Y.5; CW15. Extra Fine.	1.25
A434	Al-Br. 10 Pfennigs 1932. J.13; Y.6; CW14. Extra Fine.	1.50
A435	Nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden 1932. J.14; Y.7; CW11. Uncirculated.	4.00
A436	Nickel Gulden 1932. J.15; Y.8; CW10. Uncirculated.	3.50

RUSSIAN COINS

Recent acquisitions. Silver, unless otherwise indicated.

A437	Peter I the Great. 1689–1725. Grivniya (10 Kopecks), 1709. Large crown above eagle. Rv. Cyrillic date over value and mmk BK . Giel 2. Very Fine, holed, but rare date and denomination.	7.50
A438	10 Dengi (5 Kopecks), 1701. Cyrillic date. Wreaths surround eagle. Rv. Value and date. Restrike in 16.5mm. Cf Giel 1. Extra Fine and rare.	10.00
A439	Altyn (3 Kopecks), Eagle. Rv. Cyrillic 1704 over value and mmk. Very Fine, scarce.	5.00
A440	Altyn, 1718. St. George. Rv. Cyrillic date below 3 pellets and value. Restrike. About Uncirculated. Well styled and scarce.	6.00
A441	Copper Kopeck. Cyrillic date, 1705 MD or 1711 BK . Horseman. Rv. Value. Nice Very Fine. Each.	3.50
A442	Catherine I. 1725–1727. Ruble, 1726. Moscow type, no mmk. Bust 1. Rv. MOHETA, in legend, Ilyin-Tolstoi 6. Dav. 1664. Obverse polished, but sharp Very Fine/Extra Fine.	18.50
A443	Peter II. 1727–1730. Ruble, 1729. No rivets on sleeve. Rv. Stars separate legend around cruciform initials. D. 1669. Almost Extra Fine, scarce in this condition.	20.00
A444	Copper 5 Kopecks, 1729. Narrow tail on eagle. Rv. Value and date crosswise. Very Fine.	4.50
A445	Anna Ivanovna. 1730–1740. Ruble, 1732. Armored bust, brooch on bodice. D. 1670. Extra Fine, choice.	17.50
A446	Elizabeth Petrovna. 1741–1761. Broad St. Petersburg Ruble, 1742. Colon (:) ends obverse legend near bust. D. 1677. A shade from Extra Fine.	18.50
A447	Ruble, 1756. SPB (St. Petersburg). New type with smaller flan and ermine robe. End of inscription touches bust. Rv. Moneyer letters EM flank eagle's tail. D. 1679. A choice Very Fine.	17.50
A448	Heavy Copper 5 Kopecks, 1761. No mmk. by eagle. Rv. Entwined monogram. Nice Very Fine, scarce date.	6.00
A449	Copper 2 Kopecks , 1758. Value under St. George; Denga ($\frac{1}{2}$ Kopeck), 1746. Eagle. Rv. Value. Both with latticed edge and Very Fine. 2 Pieces.	4.00
A450	Catherine II the Great. 1762–1796. Grivennik (10 Kopecks), 1784. SPB . Aged bust. Rv. Crowned, ornate frame. A very scarce denomination in Very Fine/Extra Fine.	4.00
A451	Large Copper 5 Kopecks. EM (Ekaterinburg Mint). Eagle. Rv. Monogram. 1764, 1778, 1781 or 1788. All nice Very Fine. Each.	4.50
A452	Copper 5 Kopecks. KM (Kolyvan). 1781 , Very Fine and rare, \$7.50; 1795 , Extra Fine, scarce.	5.50
A453	Copper 5 Kopecks, 1763. CM (Sesterbek). Very Fine. Low mintage.	5.00

Stock #		Price
A454	Copper coinage for Siberia . Sable supporting shield. 10 Kopecks , 1767, Fine; 5 Kopecks , 1773, attractive Extra Fine. 2 Pieces.	13.50
A455	Georgia. Erekle II. 1762–1798. Silver Abas. Anonymous striking at Tiflis 1183 A.H. (1770), according to Lang. Persian legend in frame. Rv. Arabic inscription. 20mm. 3.05 grams. Extra Fine and seldom seen.	12.50
A456	Paul I. 1796–1801. Set of minor Silver, 1798. St. Petersburg issue. 25 , 10 and 5 Kopecks . Uncirculated . All scarce and rarely found in this condition. 3 Pieces.	10.00
A457	Large Copper 2 Kopecks . EM Mint. 1798, 1799 or 1801. Extra Fine, Uncirculated . Each.	3.00
A458	Copper 2 Kopecks , 1801. KM and EM Mints.; Kopeck , 1798 and 1799, EM . All Extra Fine. 4 Pieces.	9.00
A459	Alexander I. 1801–1825. Ruble. Eagle. Rv. 4 Line inscription. 1811, 1814, 1817, 1818, 1823, or 1824. D. 281. Very Fine. Each.	5.50
A460	Poltina ($\frac{1}{2}$ Ruble), 1819. Similar. Both sides rounded crowns. Extra Fine and scarce.	5.00
A461	20 Kopecks , 1811; 10 Kopecks , 1816 (2), one with altered date. All Extra Fine, scarce in this condition. 3 Pieces.	5.00
A462	Large Copper 5 Kopecks , 1802. Eagle within circles. Rv. Mint EM under date. Extra Fine.	4.50
A463	Copper 2 Kopecks . SPB Mint: 1811, 1812; EM : 1811, 1812, 1813, 1815; IM (Ijora): 1811 or 1814. All Extra Fine, different moneyers. Each.	1.25
A464	Copper Kopeck , 1812 IM ; 1822 KM (Kolpin). Red Uncirculated; Denga , 1811 and 1814 IM ; 1813 EM . Rare. One Unc. , others Extra Fine. 5 Pieces.	8.50
A465	Nicholas I. 1825–1855. Ruble. Masonic eagle type. D. 282. 1828, 1829, or 1830. All Extra Fine. St. George weakly struck on breast shield, as usual. Each.	8.00
A466	Ruble SPB . New design with 6 shields on eagle's wings. D. 283. 1832, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1848, 1851–1854. The 1842 Very Fine, \$6.00; others choice Extra Fine–Uncirculated , each.	8.00
A467	Ruble, 1846 or 1847. MW (Warsaw). Scarcer than above. Very Fine, each.	6.50
A468	25 Kopecks. SPB. Period types. 1831, Very Fine, \$1.50; 1839, 1852 or 1853, Extra Fine, each.	2.50
A469	20 Kopecks , 1855, Proof-like; 10 Kopecks , 1848, 1849 and 1850, Extra Fine, and Uncirculated . All SPB . 4 Pieces.	8.00
A470	5 Kopecks, SPB. 1827, 1831, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852 or 1853. All Extra Fine or better, becoming scarce. Each.	1.25
A471	Large Copper 10 Kopecks . Masonic eagle. 1832 or 1838 EM . Both Extra Fine, traces of red. Each.	5.00
A472	Copper 5 Kopecks . Similar. 1832, 1833 or 1837. Very Fine or better. Each.	1.50
A473	Copper 2 Kopecks , 1826 and 1828; Kopeck , 1829 and 1830. Eagle with upright wings. All EM Mint. Extra Fine. 4 Pieces.	5.00
A474	Series redeemable in Silver. Monogram. Rv. Value. 3 , 2 , 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Kopecks, 1843. Different Mints, lacks $\frac{1}{4}$ Kopeck for completion. All About Uncirculated . 4 Pieces.	5.50
A475	Mixed selection of above design. EM , SM , SPM Mints. 3 Kopecks , 1842, 1844. 2 Kopecks , 1840, 1842; Kopeck , 1840, 1841 and 1844. $\frac{1}{4}$ Kopeck, 1839. Averages Extra Fine. 6 Pieces.	8.00

Stock #		Price
A476	Alexander II the Liberator. 1855-1881. Ruble. Eagle. Rv. Value. D. 289. 1877, Uncirculated ; 1878, Extra Fine. Each.	6.00
A477	½ Ruble, 1856 or 1858. Extra Fine. Each.	4.00
A478	25 Kopecks. 1856, 1857, 1859, 1866, 1877 or 1880. Extra Fine, each \$2.00; Brilliant Uncirculated , each.	3.00
A479	20 Kopecks. Various dates, 1859-1878. Extra Fine, each \$1.50; Uncirculated , each.	2.00
A480	Minor Silver. 15 Kopecks, 1861, 1865, 1867, 1870 and 1879. 10 Kopecks, 1867 and 1869. 5 Kopecks, 1857 and 1861. All Extra Fine or better. 9 Pieces.	8.00
A481	Copper coins in two major types. EM and SPB Mints: 5 Kopecks, ten different dates from 1861-1879; 3 Kopecks, eight different dates from 1860-1881. 2 Kopecks, 1861, 1864 and 1869. Kopeck, nine different dates from 1855-1881. ½ Kopeck, 1858, 1881. Polushka (¼ Kopeck), 1857. Averages Very Fine-Extra Fine, a few red Uncirculated . No duplicates. 33 Pieces. SPECIAL.	20.00
A482	Alexander III. 1881-1894. Ruble. Eagle. Rv. Value. D. 289. 1891 or 1892 with portrait. D. 292. Uncirculated , scarce thus. Each.	8.50
A483	25 Kopecks, 1887. Head r. Uncirculated , toned. This denomination with portrait difficult to obtain.	6.00
A484	Minor Silver. 20 Kopecks, (2); 15 Kopecks (3); 5 Kopecks (8). Different dates, no duplicates, ranging from 1881-1893. Few Extra Fine, mostly Uncirculated . 16 Pieces.	15.00
A485	Copper Coins. 3 Kopecks, 1884; 2 Kopecks, 1885; Kopeck, five different dates from 1883-1892. ½ Kopeck, 1892. Extra Fine or better. 8 Pieces.	5.00
A486	Nicholas II. 1894-1917. ½ Ruble, 1895 or 1912, Extra Fine, each \$4.00; 1899 (Moneyer letter F Z), or 1910. Both choice Uncirculated and scarce. Each.	5.50
A487	Minor Silver. 25 Kopecks, 1895. First issue, scarce, Very Fine. 20 Kopecks, five different dates from 1906-1915. All Extra Fine- Uncirculated . 7 Pieces.	8.50
A488	15 Kopecks, 1900, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1914, 1915 or 1916. Uncirculated . Each.	1.00
A489	10 Kopecks. 10 different dates from 1897-1916. 5 Kopecks, four different dates, 1900-1908. Uncirculated . 14 Pieces.	11.00
A490	Copper Coins. 3 Kopecks, eight different dates from 1897-1916; 2 Kopecks, eight different dates from 1896-1916. Average Extra Fine. 16 Pieces.	10.00
A491	Copper Kopecks. 14 different dates, 1896-1916. Largely Uncirculated , some red. 14 Pieces.	10.00
A492	Copper ½ Kopeck. 12 different dates, 1895-1915; ¼ Kopeck, five from 1896-1900. All Extra Fine or Uncirculated . 17 Pieces.	9.00
A493	FINLAND UNDER RUSSIA. One Markka. Slightly larger than 25 Kopecks. 1874, 1890, 1893 or 1907. Extra Fine, each.	2.00
A494	50 Pennia. Almost 15 Kopecks size. 1889, 1891 or 1916. Uncirculated , each.	1.25
A495	25 Pennia, 1873, Nice Very Fine; 1872, 1875, 1902, 1907 or 1913, Uncirculated , each.	1.00
A496	Copper Coins. All with N monogram of Nicholas II. 5 Pennia, 1898, 1908 and 1913; Penni, 1895, 1907 and 1911. 5 Pieces. About Uncirculated .	5.00
A497	SOVIET UNION. 50 Kopecks, 1961. Arms. Rv. Value. Cupro-Nickel issue in 24mm. First metal Poltina since 1927. Uncirculated .	1.75

GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD

NORTHERN EUROPE

Stock #		Price
A498	DENMARK. Frederick VIII. 20 Kroner, 1908. Gem Uncirculated and Choice.	27.50
A499	10 Kroner, 1908. Uncirculated.	15.00
A500	Christian X. 20 Kroner, 1913. Gem Uncirculated.	27.50
A501	10 Kroner, 1913. Uncirculated.	15.00
A502	ENGLAND and the Commonwealth. Elizabeth II. Sovereigns 1957 or 1959. Uncirculated. Each.	14.50
A503	South Africa. Elizabeth II. 1 Pound, 1957. Yellow gold. BRILLIANT PROOF. Gem.	35.00
A504	Half Pound, 1957. Brilliant Proof Gem.	25.00
A505	FINLAND. Alexander II. 20 Markkaa, 1879. Uncirculated and choice.	28.50
A506	10 Markkaa, 1878. About Extra Fine.	15.00
A507	Nicholas II. 20 Markkaa, 1912. Uncirculated.	28.50
A508	RUSSIA. Alexander II. 5 Rubles, 1876. Obv. Eagle. Rev. Value. Fdbg. 286/120. Sev. 473. About Uncirculated.	35.00
A509	Alexander III. 5 Rubles (large size) 1889. Choice Very Fine. SPECIAL.	19.50
A510	Nicholas II. 10 Rubles, 1911. Last year of issue. Scarce date. About Extra Fine.	27.50
A511	5 Rubles, 1898, 1899. A nice Very Fine. SPECIAL.	10.00
A512	SWEDEN. Oscar I, 1844-59. 1 Ducat. Fdbg. 300/74. Gem Uncirculated and Exceptionally Choice. PLATE	69.50
A513	Oscar II. 20 Kronor, 1899. Gem Uncirculated and Choice.	27.50
A514	10 Kronor 1874 and 1876. About Extra Fine. Each.	10.00
A515	10 Kronor, 1901. Old Head. Gem Uncirculated and Choice.	17.50
A516	5 Kronor, 1886. Gem Uncirculated.	12.50

GERMAN IMPERIAL GOLD COINS SINCE 1872

Listed in accordance with the latest edition of Kurt Jaeger's book "Die Deutschen Reichsmuenzen seit 1871". (On sale for \$5.25, postpaid).

A517	BADEN. Friedrich I. 10 Marks, 1876. Small Eagle. Jaeger 186. Very Fine, choice.	17.50
A518	5 Marks, 1877. Jaeger 185. Extra Fine.	60.00
A519	Friedrich II. 10 Marks, 1909. Large eagle. J. 191. Extra Fine.	40.00
A520	BAVARIA. Ludwig II. 20 Marks, 1872. J. 194. Very Fine.	22.50
A521	10 Marks, 1873. J. 193. Extremely Fine.	25.00
A522	10 Marks, 1875. J. 196. Very Fine.	17.50
A523	10 Marks, 1875. J. 196. Uncirculated Gem.	40.00
A524	5 Marks, 1877. J. 195. Uncirculated.	55.00
A525	BRUNSWICK. Wilhelm. 20 Marks, 1875. J. 203. Uncirculated. PLATE	75.00
A526	HAMBURG. 5 Marks, 1877. J. 208. Uncirculated.	60.00
A527	HESSE. Ludwig III. 20 Marks, 1873. J. 214. Very Fine.	25.00
A528	Ernst Ludwig. 20 Marks, 1906. J. 226. Extra Fine.	35.00
A529	20 Marks, 1911. J. 226. Extra Fine.	35.00
A530	MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. Friedrich Franz. 20 Marks, 1872. J. 230. Very Fine.	65.00
A531	PRUSSIA. Wilhelm I. 10 Marks, 1873-A. J. 242A. PROOF.	35.00

Stock #	Price
A532 10 Marks, 1874-A. J. 245A. Very Fine.	12.50
A533 10 Marks, 1875-C, Frankfurt. J. 245C. Very Fine.	12.50
A534 Frederick III. 20 Marks, 1888. J. 248. Very Fine, choice.	17.50
A535 10 Marks, 1888. Jaeger 247. Uncirculated.	15.00
A536 Wilhelm II. 20 Marks, 1898-A. J. 252A. Extra Fine.	16.50
A537 20 Marks, 1904-A. J. 252A. Extremely Fine.	16.50
A538 20 Marks, 1912-A. Jaeger 252A. Extremely Fine.	16.50
A539 SAXONY. Albert. 10 Marks, 1875. J. 261. Very Fine.	15.00
A540 10 Marks, 1898. J. 262. Uncirculated.	30.00
A541 5 Marks, 1877. J. 260. PROOF. Some slight rubbing in field.	90.00
A542 WURTTEMBERG. Karl. 20 Marks, 1872. J. 290. Uncirculated Gem. PLATE	50.00
A543 10 Marks, 1876. J. 292. Uncirculated.	30.00
A544 10 Marks, 1880. J. 292. Very Fine.	15.00
A545 5 Marks, 1877. J. 291. Uncirculated.	70.00
A546 Wilhelm II. 20 Marks, 1905. J. 296. Uncirculated.	45.00
A547 10 Marks, 1898. J. 298. Uncirculated.	30.00
A548 10 Marks, 1905. J. 298. Uncirculated.	30.00

CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS

A549 AUSTRIA. Republic. 25 Schillings, 1935. St. Leopold. Uncirculated. SPECIAL.	12.50
A550 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 4 Ducats, 1928. Tenth Anniversary Issue. Fdbg. 80/6. Uncirculated.	55.00
A551 2 Ducats, 1928. Similar type to the above. Uncirculated.	30.00
A552 GREECE. George I. 20 Drachmai, 1884. Fdbg. 214/9. Uncirculated.	22.50
A553 HUNGARY. Sigismund, 1386-1437. Goldgulden. Quartered Arms of Hungary and Bohemia. Fdbg. 215/6. Choice Very Fine.	40.00
A554 Franz Joseph. 20 Francs-8 Florins, 1872. Mint K.B. Uncirculated.	22.50
A555 20 Korona, 1914. Standing Emperor. About Uncirculated.	14.50
A557 RUMANIA. Carol I. 20 Lei, 1883. Fdbg. 282/3. Extra Fine and choice.	22.50
A558 12½ Lei, 1906. Jubilee issue. Dueat size. Fdbg. 282/8. Uncirculated.	22.50

FRANCE AND THE BENELUX COUNTRIES

A559 BELGIUM. Leopold II. 20 Francs. Date of our selection. Extra Fine. SPECIAL.	13.50
A560 FRANCE. Napoleon I. 20 Francs, 1814 W. Lille Mint. Superb Gem Uncirculated and Choice. Rare in this condition. PLATE	37.50
A561 Louis XVIII. 20 Francs, 1814. First type. Paris. Superb Gem Uncirculated and choice. Finest we have seen. Rare thus. PLATE	37.50
A562 20 Francs, 1824. 2nd type. Last year of issue. About Uncirculated. Scarce thus.	25.00
A563 2nd Republic. 20 Francs, 1851. Ceres Head. Superb Gem Uncirculated and Choice. Rare in this condition. PLATE	27.50
A564 LIECHTENSTEIN. Francis Joseph II. 20 Francs, 1946. Uncirculated and Choice. SPECIAL.	22.50
A565 10 Francs, 1946. Uncirculated and Choice. SPECIAL.	12.50
A566 NETHERLANDS. Ducat, 1814. Standing Knight. Uncirculated and Choice.	15.00
A567 William I. 10 Guilders, 1825. Mint B. Fdbg. 268/8. Uncirculated and Choice.	35.00
A568 Wilhelmina, 10 Guilders, 1897. Girl's head. Uncirculated and Choice SPECIAL.	16.50

Stock #		Price
A569	10 Guilders, 1933. Old head. Uncirculated and Choice.	15.00
A570	SWITZERLAND. 20 Francs, 1883. Classic head of Helvetia. Yellow Gold. Uncirculated.	25.00
A571	20 Francs, 1927. Peasant Girl's Head. Uncirculated.	12.50
A572	10 Francs, 1922. Similar type. Uncirculated and choice.	7.50
ITALY AND SOUTHERN EUROPE		
A573	ITALY. Victor Emanuel II. 20 Lire, Turin. Uncirculated.	20.00
A574	10 Lire, 1863. Turin. Scarce denomination. Uncirculated and Choice.	27.50
A575	5 Lire, 1863. Turin. Rare denomination. Uncirculated.	27.50
A576	Umberto II. 20 Lire, 1882. Uncirculated.	15.00
A577	Victor Emanuel III. 20 Lire, 1905. 1st Type. Gem Uncirculated and Scarce.	30.00
A578	20 Lire, 1912. Italia at the Plow. Extra Fine. Slight edge knock.	22.50
A579	PAPAL STATES. Pius IX. 20 Lire, 1866. Small Bust. Very Fine.	27.50
A580	20 Lire, 1870. Last year of issue until 1929. Large Bust. Yellow Gold. A nice Very Fine.	32.50
A581	Pius XI. 100 Lire, 1932. Large size. Uncirculated.	32.50
A582	Pius XII. 100 Lire, 1939. Rev. Standing Christ. Uncirculated.	27.50
A583	100 Lire, 1942. Seated female figure. Uncirculated.	27.50
A584	TUSCANY. Florence. Florin. Lily. Rev. Standing St. John. mm. 6-pointed star. Very Fine.	25.00
A585	A similar Florin. mm. trefoil. Very Fine.	25.00
A586	Florin, 1327. mm. hammer. Very Fine.	27.50
A587	John Gaston Medici. Florin, 1724. Seated St. John. Fdbg. 232/53. Very Fine.	25.00
A588	VENICE. Doge Francesco Donato, 1543-53. Ducat or Zecchino. Obv. Christ in nimbus. Rev. St. Mark hands standard to kneeling Doge. This coin type is one of the most famous in modern history. Very Fine.	25.00
A589	Doge Lorenzo Priuli, 1556-59. Ducat. Very Fine.	25.00
A590	Doge Girolamo Prilui, 1559-67. Ducat. Nice Very Fine.	26.50
A591	Ducat, type as above. About Uncirculated.	27.50
A592	Doge Domenico Contarini, 1659-74. Ducat. Fine to Very Fine.	20.00
A593	Doge Giovanni Corner II, 1709-22. Ducat. Extra Fine.	30.00
A594	Doge Alvise Mocenigo III, 1722-32. Ducat. Choice Very Fine.	27.50
A595	Doge Francesco Loredano, 1752-62. Ducat. Extra Fine.	30.00
A596	Doge Paolo Ranier, 1779-89. Ducat. Choice Very Fine.	25.00
A597	Doge Ludovico Manin, 1789-97. The last Doge of Venice. In 1797 the Republic fell victim to the ambitions of Bonaparte. Ducat. Uncirculated.	30.00
A598	Another Ducat, of Manin. Very Fine.	25.00
A599	PORTUGAL. Michael I. 2 Escudos, 1830. Fdbg. 281/115. Superb Gem Uncirculated and Choice. PLATE	135.00
A600	Louis I. 5000 Reis, 1862. Young head. About Extra Fine. Scarce.	37.50
A601	5000 Reis, 1889. Older head. Superb Gem Uncirculated.	32.50
A602	SPAIN. Charles III. 4 Scudos, 1787. Madrid. Very Fine. SPECIAL.	57.50
A603	4 Scudos, 1786. Madrid. A nice Very Fine. SPECIAL.	72.50
A604	Charles IV. 2 Scudos, 1798 or 1804. Madrid. Very Fine. SPECIAL.	17.50
THE EAST		
A605	EGYPT. Republic. 100 Piastres, 1955. Pharaoh in chariot. (Fdbg. 337/35 \$75.00). Uncirculated and Choice.	38.50
A606	50 Piastres, 1958. Similar type. Scarce denomination. Gem Uncirculated.	27.50

Stock #		Price
A607	INDIA. East India Company. Calcutta Mint. 1 Mohur, ca. 1800 A.D. Struck in the name of Shah Alam. Inscriptions both sides. Fine.	47.50
A608	BRITISH INDIA. Victoria. 1 Mohur, 1875. Type not indicated in Fdbg. Head similar to 339/10. Title: VICTORIA QUEEN. About Extra Fine. Scarce.	75.00
A609	1 Tola of Pure Gold. Habib Bank Ltd. Rev. Lion and native inscriptions. About Uncirculated.	49.50
A610	Bahawalpur State. 1 Mohur, 1925. Obv. Bust. Rev. Arms. (Fdbg. 340/1 \$125.00). Uncirculated but with slight edge test cut. SPECIAL.	77.50
A611	JAPAN. Meiji Era. 5 yen, 1873. Fdbg. 352/47. A nice Extra Fine.	45.00
A612	TURKEY. Mohammed II, 1808–1839 A.D. Double Sequin, year 24. Inscriptions both sides. Uncirculated and choice.	35.00
A613	Abdul Mejid, 1839–1861. 100 Piastres, or Pound, 1225 A.H. Fdbg. 363/18. Gem Uncirculated and Choice.	35.00
A614	Kemal Ataturk. 100 Piastres, 1923. (Fdbg. 364/80 \$30.00). Gem Uncirculated. SPECIAL.	18.50

LATIN AMERICA

A615	ARGENTINA. 2 Escudos, 1843. Sun over mountain range. Rev. Arms of the Republic. (Fdbg. 26/10 \$100.00). Early Argentine Gold is not often found. A nice Very Fine.	125.00
A616	5 Pesos, 1881–89. Liberty Head. Date of our selection. Choice. Very Fine. SPECIAL.	19.50
A617	BRAZIL. Peter II, 1831–1889. 20,000 Reis, 1867. Fdbg. 30/95. Extra Fine and attractive.	85.00
A618	10,000 Reis, 1853. Similar type to the above. Fdbg. 30/96. Exceptionally Choice. Very Fine.	47.50
A619	5,000 Reis, 1855. Fdbg. 30/97. Very Fine.	27.50
A620	10 Pesos, 1870. Liberty standing at altar. Fdbg. 32/45. About Uncirculated and Choice.	60.00
A621	100 Pesos – 10 Condores, 1954. GEM UNCIRCULATED, SPECIAL.	37.50
A622	50 Pesos – 5 Condores, 1926. \$5 size. Uncirculated and Choice.	35.00
A623	COLOMBIA. Charles IV. 8 Scudos, 1804. Bogota. Uncirculated.	95.00
A624	Republic. 8 Scudos, 1831. Head of Liberty. Rev. Fasces within double cornucopia. Bogota. Fdbg. 33/53. Extra Fine.	90.00
A625	1 Scudo, 1824. Type as above. Popayan. Fdbg. 30/58. About Uncirculated.	15.00
A626	5 Pesos, 1930. Small head of Bolivar. Fdbg. 34/101. Gem Uncirculated.	22.50
A627	COSTA RICA. 10 Colones, 1900. Head of Columbus. A nice Very Fine.	22.50
A628	5 Colones, 1900. As above. A nice Very Fine.	12.50
A629	ECUADOR. 1 Scudo, 1834. Quito. Sun over two mountain peaks. Fdbg. 35/2. Choice Very Fine.	27.50
A630	GUATEMALA. Carrera President. 2 Pesos, 1859. Choice Very Fine. Scarce.	40.00
A631	Carrera Fundador. 4 Pesos, 1869. Head of the President. Scarce denomination. Close to Extra Fine.	70.00
A632	MEXICO. 2 Escudos, 1863. Ga. Mint. Liberty Cap type. Fdbg. 40/87. A RARE denomination seldom found today. Uncirculated. PLATE	75.00
A633	20 Pesos, 1959. Aztec Calendar type. Gem Uncirculated.	32.50
A634	5 Pesos, 1955. Hidalgo head. Gem Uncirculated.	8.50
A635	PERU. Ferdinand VI. 8 Scudos, 1751. Lima Mint. Large Bust. Close to Uncirculated. A choice Spanish Colonial "Doubloon".	160.00

Stock #		Price
A636	Charles III. Doubloon of 8 Escudos, 1761. First type. Small Bust. Lima Mint. Fdbg. 42/23. RARE. Choice Very Fine to Extra Fine.	210.00
A637	20 Soles, 1863. Seated Liberty, facing. Rev. Arms. Fdbg. 43/68. About Uncirculated and Choice.	100.00
A638	20 Soles, 1957. Seated Liberty facing r. Gem Uncirculated and Choice. SPECIAL.	27.50
A639	1 Libra, 1917. Indian Head. Gem Uncirculated.	27.50
A640	½ Libra, 1907. Similar type. Gem Uncirculated.	20.00
A641	One fifth Libra, 1961. Gem Uncirculated and Choice. SPECIAL.	7.50
A642	URUGUAY. 5 Pesos, 1930. Artigas. A RARE COIN. Extra Fine. SPECIAL.	75.00
A643	VENEZUELA. 20 Bolivares, 1886. Yellow Gold. A nice Very Fine.	20.00
A644	10 Bolivares, 1930. Uncirculated.	25.00

THE WORLD'S LARGEST COIN COLLECTION

"The public can take a look at a portion of the largest single coin collection ever assembled, now on display in Rome's Palazzo Barberini. It was formed by the late King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy who began collecting as a boy in Turin and continued throughout his long life. Because the entire collection runs to 120,000 items, the exhibit was limited to coins of the Italian Renaissance city states and to the coins of the Risorgimento.

Some biographers contend that, had Victor Emmanuel been less engrossed in coin collecting, he might have paid more attention to Mussolini's encroachment on his prerogatives, thus perhaps preserving enough power to save Italy in 1940 from war and disaster and incidentally his own throne. Be that as it may, the wizened, unhappy little King's monumental lifework - the nineteen-volume encyclopedia or **Corpus Nummorum Italicorum** - remains a milestone in Italian historiography. Every coin that was ever minted on the ever-changing land of Italy in over a thousand years of history is therein described and, when possible, pictured.

A look at the exhibit's Renaissance collection of scudi, lire, ducati, grossi, carlini, testoni and talleri minted by the city states between 1450 and 1550 underlines a curious point. Though in this period many cities fell under the sway of a one-family rule, the republican form of government was generally preserved, and few were the princes at that time who dared mint a coin bearing their effigy. Nicola Tron, Doge of Venice, who did place his shoulders and head on a Venetian silver piece almost had the two separated in actual life for doing so.

In the Renaissance collection shown in Rome, only the coins of the Savoy Dukes (later Kings) of Piedmont were missing. Victor Emmanuel considered them family heirlooms and took them with him when he left for exile in Egypt."

The Italian Scene, Instituto Italiano di Cultura, January, 1962

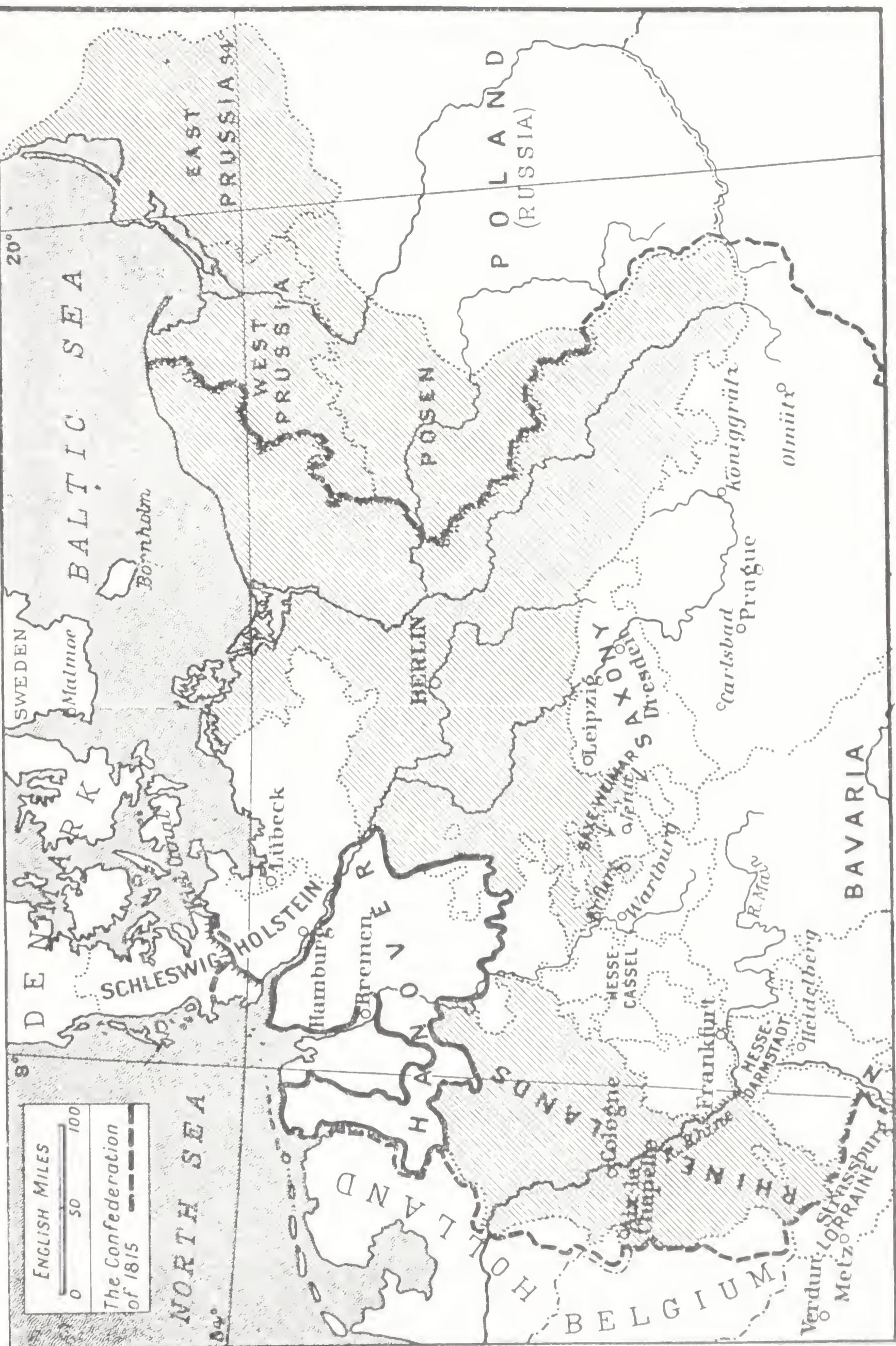
ENGLAND'S GERMAN KINGDOM AND ITS COINAGE

by The Editor

Mature collecting in any field requires some sort of goal and direction. If the coin collector doesn't develop a speciality on the strength of his own particular intellectual interests it is reasonable to expect that he will adhere to one of the old established Numismatic customs familiar to the generations which preceded him. He should reflect, however, that following a well trodden path doesn't mean some of the scenery won't be missed if he keeps his eye only on the ground in front of him. The issues of the British Commonwealth provide an excellent example in point. The series has long been popular with collectors throughout the world and with reason. It is extensive and can be broken down into as many segments as individual taste requires, or taken as a whole. The costs can be trimmed to fit any budget. But what we have always regarded as a curiosity of taste is the lack of interest shown in the coinage of Hanover, England's German Kingdom for 123 years, and a State whose Rulers were allied closely to Britain's Reigning House for a further 29 years after the direct connection was severed in 1837. Certainly here is a coinage which should logically fit into the broad scope of the British Imperial series. Yet it is generally overlooked in this context and remains the province of the German enthusiast. With this point of view in mind, the Editor will attempt a brief sketch of Hanover and its coinage.

Before turning to the history of the country under consideration it might be well to explain just what and where it was. Space does not permit an extensive discussion of the geography of the State that finally became a Kingdom as a result of the changes introduced by the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815. It grew from the original Guelphic Duchies of Lüneberg, Calenberg and Grubenhagen, which together formed a north-south oblong from the Elbe, the principal river, to the frontiers of Hesse. By 1815 this area had been expanded. The Kingdom was bounded on the north by the North Sea where the ports of Emden and Stade gave Hanover alone in Germany an extensive maritime interest that was furthered by her connection with England. The western boundary with the Netherlands was geographically an extension of Holland eastwards. The south western border touched the Prussian Rhineland provinces, while the southern and south eastern touched Prussia and the Duchy of Brunswick. While much of the country was rolling plain, with rich agricultural land, the extreme south and west were covered by the romantic Harz Mountains, the locale of many an old German legend. The Harz district was famous for its mines, which in addition to almost every mineral, produced sizeable quantities of Gold and Silver. It was a prosperous country with little real poverty, but the Industrial Revolution passed it by, so that economically it remained nearer the 18th Century than its own. By 1860 Hanover covered an area of 14,786 square miles, with a population of 1,900,000 souls. The annual revenue of the State was £3,000,000 and the public debt was low.

The history of the German States down to the 17th Century is a complicated one. Influenced by dynastic reasons and Imperial Policy, they came together and broke apart in a way that would be quite familiar to a student of astronomy. Fortunately for our purpose we can practically ignore the political gyrations of Brunswick, Lüneberg, Calenberg and Celle before 1714, the year the territories involved found themselves suddenly linked, after a fashion, to the Crown of England. It will suffice to say that in 1610 the ruling family of the Duchy of Brunswick decided that their territories should not be split up among seven brothers, but fall to the lot of only one of them. Duke Ernest Augustus, the son of the successful candidate, by taking skillful advantage of the many troubles that



The Kingdom of Hanover and her neighboring States in 1815.

beset the Hapsburgs, extracted the titles of Elector of Brunswick-Lüneberg, and Standard Bearer of the Holy Roman Empire, from the Emperor Leopold in 1692. The other Electors were not pleased with the Emperor for thus adding to their select number. They were finally forced to recognize the Imperial grant in 1708, when Ernest Augustus's successor, George Louis, was accepted as Elector. He called himself Elector of Brunswick-Lüneberg or Hanover, at different times, as his fancy dictated.

George Louis was a thorough German endowed by his family tree with personal responsibilities he was never to really like but the practical cash value of which he fully recognized. In 1701, by the Act of Settlement, the English Parliament provided that in default of heirs to the Monarch, the Crown would pass to the nearest Protestant blood relation of the Royal Family. Queen Mary had left no children by her husband who reigned in his own right as William III and all of the many children of Anne, next in line of succession, had shown a remarkable lack of durability. The Act of Settlement, barring the Catholic Stuarts from the throne, declared the Crown would devolve upon the Electress Sophia of Hanover, mother of George Louis. Sophia found herself in this fortunate position because her mother, wife of the Count Palatine Frederick V, sometime "Winter King of Bohemia", was the daughter of James I. This cultured and capable lady became the victim of one of nature's meanest tricks. By the early summer of 1714, it was clear the Queen Anne's days were numbered. The Electress was able to regard the future with interest and excitement. Then with great suddenness she died in her garden on June 8th, some seven weeks before the Queen. Thus it was that her not so bright son brought the House of Hanover to St. James's.

The following succession of Royal Georges evolved into English Constitutional Monarchs in spite of themselves. At the same time they were careful to remain absolute rulers in Germany. One result was that the foreign policies of both states often showed a seesaw pattern, first one pulling the cart and then the other, and all the while the Electorate grew by bits and pieces. George II founded the University of Göttingen, to become one of the most esteemed in Germany, and allied himself with Frederick the Great of Prussia. This put him on the winning side during the Seven Years War. George III, who never left the shores of his "Sceptered Isle", reversed the attitude of his predecessors by regarding himself as an Englishman with what, at times, looked like a German nuisance on his hands instead of vice versa. During the uproar caused by the French Revolutionary Wars, Hanover found herself at the mercy of Napoleon. In the general resettlement of the map after 1815 the Electorate emerged as a Kingdom in a rather odd geographical position, separating two parts of Prussia. This was to have consequences we will deal with later.

The typical British symbolism that characterized the coins of the Empire and Commonwealth is familiar to most collectors. Nevertheless, these coins seldom ever really look like British coins. As the Commonwealth grew and the Dominions became independent, their coinage displayed individual Coats of Arms and carried only the portrait of the Sovereign of Canada, Australia or South Africa as the case may be, to show the Imperial connection. The curious thing about the early Hanoverian issues is that in many cases they actually looked like British coins. The basic coin was the Reichstaler, the descendant of the "Guldengroschen", the first Dollar, struck by the Archdukes of Austria in 1484. Over the years this coin was progressively reduced in weight and fineness, but during the 18th Century could still consider itself "Dollar sized". By the Leipzig Convention of 1690 the major German States in the Empire, including Brunswick, provided that 12 Taler or 18 Gulden should be struck from the Mark of fine Silver (about 8 oz.). The coin contained 19.45 grams of fine Silver. By comparison the U. S. Silver Dollar contains 24.04

grams of fine Silver. The Gulden was struck as $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Taler and the minor coins as fractions of a Taler. During the 18th Century there were further slight reductions in the weight of the Taler to adjust the coinage to the economic situations developing out of the major military contests that took place. While we do not have any of these Talers available, reference to the plates will show how closely the design of the Gulden conformed to contemporary British practice. The Gulden of George I bears the familiar Arms in cruciform shape, differing only in not having the Garter Star in the center. (A 648) The Gulden of George II carries the heraldic shield of the Hanoverian Kings of England. (A 622). It hardly differs from the reverse of the English Gold coins. During George III's reign the complete Royal Arms of England appear on the Sixth Talers of 1779, while later issues bear a remarkable resemblance to the Garter Half Guineas and the Military Guineas of 1813. (A671-A681).

It will be noted that so far we have made no reference to Gold coins during this period. The fact of the matter is that all Germany was on an effective Silver standard. Gold coins circulated at their bullion value, with the eventual exception of the Imperial Reichs Ducat and certain Bavarian and Italian pieces. George Louis struck Ducats and fractions as well as certain Mining Ducats from locally mined Harz gold. In the reign of his immediate successors we find Pistolets and Double Pistolets, or 5 and 10 Taler pieces,



A648



A649



A662

as well as Ducats and Gold Gulden in multiples and fractions. None of these coins are excessively rare although it must be admitted that we have not seen any in a long while.

Both George I and George II spent a great deal of time in England. Nevertheless they managed to pay fairly extensive visits to the Electorate, the country they always regarded as their personal home. During their absence the German dominions were ruled by a "Statthalter" assisted by a Privy Council. After 1815 this system was changed when the Duke of Cambridge, sixth son of George III, was sent to Hanover as Regent, a post he retained until 1837. This appointment certainly was unusual in one respect. During the greater part of the Duke's Viceroyalty it was quite clear that his term of office would be limited by the life spans of his brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, who reigned as George IV and William IV. With Princess Victoria as Heiress Presumptive the Crown of Hanover was due to fall to Cambridge's older brother, the Duke of Cumberland.

To us today the appointment of Cumberland to the position of Viceroy would seem to have been a logical step. But this Prince was highly unpopular in England for local political reasons and was passed over for the post by the Government of the day. On the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 he finally became King. It is all too frequently said that the "Salic Law" kept Victoria from ascending the throne of Hanover. The so-called

Salic Law, a Medieval German tradition designed to prevent females from reigning in their own right, did not apply in Hanover at all. What did affect the situation was the Brunswick House Law, which provided that no woman could reign as long as there was a senior male member of the family alive. On the death of William IV, Cumberland became head of his family, of which the Queen was a junior member, although he owed allegiance to her in his subordinate position as an English Duke. If it had happened that all the sons of George III had predeceased William IV, or none of them had had sons, the Queen of England would also have become Queen regnant of Hanover. The subsequent history of Germany might have developed with many interesting variations on the pattern with which we are all familiar.

In almost every respect the reign of King Ernest Augustus, as the Duke of Cumberland became, was marked by solid prosperity and domestic peace. If the people of Hanover could ever be said to have had a golden age, it was during the years 1837 to 1851. Here we must take exception to Professor Davenport's views expressed in his "German Talers Since 1800." He says, "The new King was an opinionated tyrant who abrogated the constitution and instituted an autocratic rule based partly on jealousy of Prussia. He nearly lost his throne and his life in the troubled times of 1848." Ernest Augustus was a profound conservative. He was also an extremely able and energetic man whose policies were based on the interests of the Hanoverian people. He neither believed in, nor understood, "democracy" and made no bones about it. This got him into trouble in England, but not in Hanover. His so-called autocratic "tyranny" was directed toward curbing the activities of a group of pernicious "liberal" politicians who were more interested in politics for its own sake, and in their own personal careers, than in anything else. We are probably in a better position to understand this in 1962, with the example of "democracy" in the



A677



A671



A672



A681

Congo before our eyes every week in the newspaper headlines. Democracy can sometimes serve as a screen for Anarchy. King Ernest Augustus was determined to further the welfare of his country and his people. This he was successful in doing, in spite of the noise created by a few disaffected political opportunists. Within three years after his accession the noise died down. The old man remained very popular among all classes of his subjects, with whom he mixed freely in every part of the country.

It may be useful to give a few practical examples of conditions in Hanover at this time. As we have noted before, the country was not industrialized. The population devoted itself to agriculture and small home industry. Thus the urge for democracy that characterized Great Britain during the same period was simply not present. On one hand there were no growing factory districts with the associated miserable slum living conditions, and on the other, a newly rich middle class was not attempting to achieve the power that had hitherto been denied them. The reader should never forget that the initial 19th Century development of political democracy was always spearheaded by those who did not have the interests of the working man at heart. The Earl of Shaftesbury, a

Peer, devoted his entire life to attacking child labor and improving working conditions in the English mines and factories, against the opposition of the factory owners who were the loudest to call for "democracy" in the political sphere.

The nearest thing to industry in Hanover was found in the Harz Mountain mining regions. The comparison between the working conditions in these mines with the evils Shaftesbury was fighting in England is interesting. All apprentices had to be able to read and write and had to attend school. Child labor was prohibited. There was a Welfare Fund, with the employer paying the greater part of the contributions to it, sick pay, pensions for widows of miners and free medical care. These very modern sounding social services existed during the reign of the man whom Davenport calls a tyrant. They were not to appear in Britain for almost another century.

The foreign policy of Hanover was marked by the King's desire to be on good terms with Prussia, his powerful neighbor. Even before 1848 Prussia was visibly working to dominate the German States, as the formation of the famous Zollverein, or Customs Union, clearly showed. Hanover would not submit to this domination in her own interests and could not be blackmailed into joining the Zollverein for many years, the way the



A682



A692



A690

smaller States were forced to do. If this was the jealousy referred to by Professor Davenport, we can estimate the value of his misinterpretation against subsequent events. Prussia was finally successful, using "democracy" as a war cry and force as the means. When she succeeded in her aims, democracy was quickly shelved in favor of a really autocratic regime, from which World War I developed, to be followed by the shameful Nazi aftermath that has cost the world so much. In any case, King Ernest Augustus was one of the few German Sovereigns who stood firm during the revolutions in 1848. He was never in danger of losing either his throne or his life. His cousin in Berlin almost succeeded in doing both.

To return to the question of the Hanoverian coinage, in the 19th Century the old standard of 12 Talers or 18 Gulden to the Mark of fine Silver was legally maintained. Unfortunately the situation was somewhat confused by the existence of two standards that ran concurrently. The "Thaler Cassen-geld" (D. 660) was a slightly heavier coin than those actually in use and was required to be tendered in payment for all debts due the State. The Talers of the second standard appeared only in the form of fractions (A683), with the exception of the rare Mining Taler of George IV dated 1830. The gold Pistole, or George d'or, was rated at a fraction over 4 Talers by the first standard and at 5 Talers by the second. This meant, in effect, that it cost more to pay taxes than commercial debts.

George III had issued a gold Trade Ducat from 1767 to 1802 and the Pistole and Double Pistole rated as 5 and 10 Talers. The remaining Kings of Hanover were to continue these and add the $\frac{1}{2}$ Pistole to the series.

In April, 1834, Hanover finally aligned her coinage with the Prussian standard of 14 Talers to the Mark. The first coins were struck in June of that year and had the weight of the coin, "XIV.EINE F.M." included as part of the inscription. The reverse design showed the Royal Arms of William IV as King of England, surmounted by the heraldic crown of Hanover and surrounded by the Collar of the Guelfic Order. In 1839 the German States in the Zollverein met at Dresden and achieved a measure of currency uniformity by adopting two standards to meet the wishes of two separate groups. To facilitate trade they arranged to issue a special type of coin called "Vereinmuntze" or Union Money. These were Double Talers, valued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden in all of the participating countries. Hanover did not join the Zollverein until the time of the Vienna currency Convention of 1857, but she had begun to issue "Vereinstaler" and Double Talers in 1854. It is interesting to note how some of the Talers of this period referred directly to the source of much of the Silver used in the Hanoverian coinage. The so-called Mining Taler, the last issue of Ernest Augustus, bore the inscription, "EIN THALER BERGSEGEN DES HARZES XIV EINE F.M." - "One Thaler Blessings from the Mountains of Harz 14 to weigh one Mark of fine Silver." (A692-A690).

The final scenes in the relatively short history of the Kingdom of Hanover were soon played to their conclusion. Ernest Augustus was followed in 1851 by his son, the blind King George V. The new Sovereign, probably owing to his infirmity, lacked the qualities of his father. What the old man would have done in face of growing Prussian ruthlessness can only be conjectured. We can question, though, whether he would have been maneuvered into the position in which the son found himself in 1866. The map shows the strategic geographical position Hanover held in relation to Prussia. When the latter turned on Austria in 1866, with the purpose of eliminating her as a German power, she required that Hanover join her. The King had only two hours given him to reply to this demand, and he declared for neutrality. He didn't want war. Upon the receipt of his declaration, the Kingdom was promptly invaded by 80,000 Prussian soldiers. The Royal Family went into exile and Hanover was annexed. Prussian need knew no law, in Prussian eyes. The world was soon to become more familiar with this attitude, and it is still with us today, although no longer centered in Germany. The reader should note, however, that these Prussian characteristics were not typical of Germany or the Germans as a whole. With this in mind we hope his interest will be aroused by the compact series of coins issued by Hanover. They have been almost lost to sight in the larger complications of German Numismatics and well deserve being rescued as part of the British Imperial series.

WITHDRAWALS OF BRITISH SILVER COINS

The total issues of United Kingdom silver coin in the United Kingdom and Overseas by the Royal Mint from 1816 to the 31st March, 1920, were £107,080,217. The total withdrawals by the Royal Mint from 1846 to the 31st March, 1920 were £19,277,636. The balance of United Kingdom silver coin not so withdrawn on the 31st March, 1920, was £87,802,581 less £800,000 to £900,000 withdrawn before 1846, and loss by accident, destruction or design. Maundy issues have been excluded.

Annual Report, Royal Mint, 1957.

ANGLO-HANOVERIAN COINS

Stock #		Price
A645	George Louis, (later George I of England), as Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. 1698-1714. Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1703. Arms. Rv. Free horse. Extra Fine/Very Fine.	6.50
A646	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1711. Wildman. Rv. Value, XII. Mariengroschen. Very Fine, \$3.50; 1706 or 1712, Extra Fine, each.	4.50
A647	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1713 or 1714. Bust r. Rv. Arms. Very Fine.	3.50
A648	George I, as King of England. 1714-1727. Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1722, 1725, or 1727. Clausthal. Arms in cross-form, like on English coins. Rv. Free horse. Each: Fine, \$3.50; Very Fine, \$4.50; Extra Fine. PLATE	5.50
A649	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1726. Clausthal. Bust. Rv. Arms, as above. About Very Fine. PLATE	5.50
A650	Half-Taler, 1719. Arms in cross-form, as on English coins. Rv. Wildman. Rare. Fine.	4.00
A651	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler 1718. Bust r. Rv. Arms, as above. Very Fine.	6.50
A652	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1718. Arms as above. Rv. Wildman. Very Fine.	4.00
A653	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1721. Clausthal. Arms, as above. Rv. St. Andrew. Very Fine.	5.00
A654	Quarter Taler, 1727, on his death. Bust r. Rv. Legend. Very Fine.	5.50
A655	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1716. Clausthal. Large bust. Rv. Arms, as above. Very Fine, \$4.00; 1724, small bust, Extra Fine.	5.00
A656	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1724. Clausthal. Arms, as above, Rv. St. Andrew. Very Fine.	3.50
A657	George II. 1727-1760. Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1731 or 1732. Zellendorf. Arms. Rv. Wildman. Extra Fine, each.	4.50
A658	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1736. Bust l. Rv. Arms. F. 4073. Rare. Very Fine.	8.50
A659	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1734, 1746 or 1751. Clausthal. Arms. Rv. Free horse. Fine, each, \$3.00; Very Fine, each.	4.50
A660	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1754, I.A.S. Large bust l. Rv. Arms. Very rare . Very Fine.	15.00
A661	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1760. Clausthal. Arms. Rv. Free horse. Extra Fine.	5.50
A662	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler. Zellendorf. 1756, ornate Arms, like on Rose Guinea. Rv. Wildman. Very Fine. PLATE. 1760, similar, but small Arms. Very Fine. Each.	4.50
A663	Half Taler or 16 Gute Groschen, 1756. Free horse. Rv. Value. Rare. Extra Fine.	12.50
A664	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1740 or 1741. Zellendorf. Arms. Rv. Wildman. Extra Fine, each.	3.50
A665	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1757. Clausthal. Arms. Rv. St. Andrew. Extra Fine.	3.50
A666	4 Mariengroschen, 1740. Wildman. Rv. Value. About Uncirculated .	3.50
A667	George III. 1760-1820. (King of Hanover from 1814). Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler or 24 Mariengroschen, 1796. Clausthal. Arms. Rv. Value. Extra Fine.	5.50
A668	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1805. Clausthal. Square shield. Rv. Value. CW 3. Extra Fine.	3.50
A669	Gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ Taler, 1807. Clausthal. Type as above, but round shield. BNZ 2712. Very Fine.	4.00
A670	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1777. Arms. Rv. Wildman. Very Fine.	3.50
A671	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1779. Head r. Rv. Arms with supporters. Very Fine. PLATE	3.50
A672	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1791. Large head r. Rv. Arms. About Uncirculated . PLATE	4.50
A673	$\frac{1}{3}$ Taler, 1804. Clausthal. Arms. Rv. St. Andrew. Extra Fine.	4.50
A674	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1767, I.A.P. Arms. Rv. Wildman. Extra Fine.	2.50
A675	$\frac{1}{6}$ Taler, 1762, 1771, 1785, 1790 or 1804. Arms. Rv. St. Andrew. About Uncirculated , each.	3.00

Stock #		Price
A676	½ Taler, 1782, C.E.S. Arms. Rv. Wildman. About Uncirculated.	3.00
A677	½ Taler, 1787. Large head. Rv. Value below square shield within Garter. Extra Fine. PLATE	3.00
A678	½ Taler, 1792. Large head. Rv. Value below square shield, without Garter. Extra Fine.	2.50
A679	½ Taler, 1793, 1794, 1798 or 1799. All P.L.M. Arms. Rv. Wildman. About Uncirculated.	3.00
A680	½ Taler, 1797, P.L.M. Small head. Rv. Value below square shield. 1803, C.F.M. Both Uncirculated. Each.	3.50
A681	½ Taler, 1807. Value below small head. Rv. Round shield within Garter. BNZ 2719. Uncirculated. PLATE	2.50
A682	George IV. 1820–1830. Gulden or ⅓ Taler, 1826 B. Small head. BNZ 2779. Very Fine. PLATE	4.50
A683	Gulden or ⅓ Taler, 1829. C. Large bust. BNZ 2786. Very Fine.	3.50
A684	Half Taler or 16 Gute Groschen, 1820. First type. BNZ 2787. Uncirculated.	3.00
A685	Half Taler or 16 Gute Groschen, 1821. Second type. Abbreviated value, date in legend. BNZ 2788. About Uncirculated.	3.50
A686	Half Taler or 16 Gute Groschen, 1825, 1826, 1828 or 1829. Third type. Date below value. BNZ 2792–2796. About Uncirculated , each.	3.50
A687	½ Taler, 1821. Free horse. Rv. Value. BNZ 2798. Uncirculated.	2.50
A688	Copper. George I. 1½ Pfennig, 1722, 1 Pf., 1724. George II. 1 Pf., 1753, 1756 and 1758. George III. 4 Pf., 1792 and 1796, 2 Pf., 1798, 1 Pf., 1778, 1780, 1783 and 1790. George IV. 4 Pf., 1827, 1 Pf., 1820 and 1828. Fine to Very Fine. 15 Pieces.	10.00
A689	William IV. 1830–1837. Half Taler or 16 Gute Groschen, 1831. BNZ 2866. Uncirculated.	3.50
A690	Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, son of George III. 1837–1851. Mining Taler, 1850 or 1851. Dav. 677. Very Fine, each. PLATE	4.00
A691	George V. 1851–1866. Mining Taler, 1853 or 1856. Dav. 678. About Uncirculated , each \$5.00; 1854 or 1855, Very Fine, each.	3.50
A692	Double Taler, 1862. Dav. 683. Very Fine, \$10.00; Extra Fine. PLATE	15.00
A693	Taler, 1865. 50th Anniversary of Waterloo. Dav. 684. Extra Fine.	6.00

ANGLO-GALLIC COINS

A694	Edward I. 1272–1307. Denier of Bordeaux. 3rd Issue. S. 2889. Leopard above letters. Rv. Large cross with E and crescent in upper quadrants. Extra Fine.	5.00
A695	Edward III. 1327–1377. Gros Tournois with leopard passant. Obv. Cross pattee. See Hewlet, p. 63, #1. Weight, 28½ grains. Extra Fine for the coin. Scarce.	10.00
A696	Demi Gros Tournois. Irish Title. S. 2921. Very Fine.	4.00
A697	A similar Demi Gros. Fine to Very Fine.	3.00
A698	Edward the Black Prince. 1330–1376. Demi Gros. Half-length crowned figure in profile. Limoges. S. 2958. Very Fine.	7.50
A699	Demi Gros, as above. La Rochelle. Very Fine.	7.50
A700	Demi Gros. Poitiers. As above. About Extra Fine.	8.50
A701	Sterling (or Penny). Similar half-length profile figure. Rv. Long cross. S. 2960. Uncertain Mint. About Extra Fine.	5.50
A702	A similar Sterling. Bordeaux. Very Fine.	3.00

Stock #		Price
A703	Sterling. Poitiers. Rosette stops and extra pellet in each quarter. Extra Fine. Scarce.	8.50
A704	Hardi d'argent. Facing crowned half-length figure. Rv. Long cross with lys and leopards in angles. La Rochelle. S. 2961. Extra Fine.	4.50
A705	A similar Hardi d'argent. Bordeaux. Choice Very Fine.	3.50
A706	Hardi d'argent as above. Limoges. Fully round and choice Very Fine.	4.00
A707	Henry IV. 1399-1412. Hardi d'argent. S. 2973. Choice Very Fine. Rare.	15.00
A708	Hardi d'argent. Pellet with leopard on reverse. Fine to Very Fine. Rare.	8.50
A709	Henry V. 1413-1422. Gros or Florett. 1st Issue. Lys under crown. Very Fine, but not sharply struck. S. 2980. RARE.	15.00
A710	Gros. 4th Issue. Single leopard divides Lys. S. 2982. Two small flan cracks. Not sharply struck. Choice Very Fine. RARE.	12.50
A711	Henry VI. 1422-1461. Grand Blanc. HENRICVS above two shields. Rv. Cross and leopard. S. 2991. Extra Fine. A nice round coin.	8.50
A712	A similar Demi Blanc. Choice Very Fine.	7.50
A713	Petite Blanc. Two shields. Rv. Long cross divides h R. RARE. Very Fine.	12.50
SCOTTISH COINS		
A714	William the Lion. 1165-1214. Penny, 2nd Issue. Pellets on Scepter head. S. 3102b. Lower half not struck up. About Very Fine.	4.50
A715	Penny. 3rd Issue. Name of Hugh Walter on reverse. Roman nose. Rv. Short double cross. A nice Very Fine.	7.50
A716	Penny. 3rd Issue. Perth. Smaller head 1. Choice Very Fine.	6.50
A717	Alexander III. 1249-1285. 1st Coinage. Penny. Crowned head 1. Rv. Long double cross, stars in angles. S. 3020. About Extra Fine for the type. RARE.	20.00
A718	A similar Penny. Glasgow Mint. Long double cross. Choice Very Fine. RARE.	17.50
A719	Halfpenny. 2nd Coinage. Two 6 pointed mullets on reverse. S. 3032. An exceptionally nice Very Fine.	8.50
A720	David II. 1329-1370. Penny. 2nd Issue. Small head. S. 3057. Part of legend weak, otherwise Extra Fine.	6.50
A721	Groat. 2nd Issue. Larger head. S. 3052. Choice Very Fine.	4.00
A722	Groat. 3rd Issue. Edinburgh. S. 3060. Choice Very Fine. \$3.50; Extra Fine.	6.00
A723	Half Groat. 3rd Issue. S. 3061. Choice Very Fine.	6.00
A724	Robert II. 1371-1390. Groat. Fine. \$3.50; Very Fine.	4.50
A725	Robert III. 1380-1406. Groat. 1st Issue. Edinburgh. S. 3072. A nice Very Fine.	5.00
A726	Groat. 2nd Issue. Perth. S. 3078. An exceptionally choice Very Fine. Sharply and neatly struck. Scarce.	8.50
A727	James I. 1406-1437. Groat. 1st Issue. S. 3090. Fine.	5.00
A728	Groat. 2nd Variety. S. 3091. Very Fine.	7.50
A729	James II. 1437-1460. Gold Demy. Diamond shield with Scottish Lion. Rv. St. Andrew's cross. Edbg. 287/10. UNCIRCULATED AND RARE. The only gold coin of this reign.	80.00
A730	James III. 1460-1488. Groat. 2nd Issue, 1473. Bust half right. S. 3112d. A nice Very Fine but face slightly double struck.	12.50
A731	James IV. 1488-1513. Plack. S. 3143. Fine.	1.50
A732	James V. 1513-1542. Gold Crown of 20 Shillings. Crowned shield of the Kingdom. Rv. Cross terminating in Lys. Thistles in angles. Edbg. 287/24. Extra Fine.	75.00

Stock #		Price
A733	Groat. 2nd Coinage. Type III. S. 3161. Crowned profile bust. Planchet edge chip at 5 o'clock. Very Fine..	6.50
A734	Groat. Type IV. S. 3162. Choice Very Fine, \$6.50; Extra Fine and exceptionally choice.	8.50
A735	Bawbee. 3rd Coinage. S. 3167. A nice Fine.	1.75
A736	Mary Queen of Scots. 1542-1567. Teston, 1558. Crowned Arms, flanked by M. R. Thistle countermark. S. 3184. About Extra Fine.	15.00
A737	Billon Bawbee. Crowned Thistle. Rv. St. Andrew's cross. S. 3175. Not well struck but a choice Very Fine.	2.00
A738	Bawbee of Stirling. S. 3176. Very Fine.	5.00
A739	Half Teston, 1558. Similar type to the above but much rarer. S. 3185. Choice Very Fine.	17.50
A740	Francis and Mary. Billon "Hardhead". S. 3194. Extra Fine to Uncirculated. SPECIAL.	1.50
A741	First Widowhood. Teston, 1561. Profile bust with thistle countermark in field before face. Obv. Portrait bust I. Rv. Crowned shield flanked by crowned M's. S. 3198. A strong Fine. RARE. PLATE	65.00
A742	Mary and Darnley. Third Ryal, 1565. Crowned Arms. Rv. Tortoise creeping up palm tree. S. 3203. Darnley was so unsatisfactory a husband Mary permitted him to be blown up one night by another gentleman in whom she was interested. About Extra Fine.	22.50
A743	James VI. 1567-1603. Ryal, or Sword Dollar, 1567. 1st Coinage. Crowned Arms flanked by I R. Rv. Crowned sword dividing date and value XXX. S. 3206. A choice Very Fine.	35.00
A744	A similar Sword Dollar, 1569, with a Thistle countermark. Very Fine.	20.00
A745	Third Ryal, 1571. Design similar to the above. S. 3208. Rare denomination. About Uncirculated.	25.00
A746	Billon "Hardhead". 2nd Issue. Lion Rampant. Choice Very Fine. S. 3230. SPECIAL.	1.00
A747	20 Shillings, 1583. 4th Coinage. Half-length figure in armor. Rv. Crowned shield. S. 3224. Fine portrait of the young King. About Extra Fine.	27.50
A748	10 Shillings, 1582. Similar to the above. S. 3225. A choice Very Fine. Clear features.	25.00
A749	Balance Half Merk. Obv. Shields. Rv. Scales. S. 3232. An exceptionally nice Very Fine. Rare.	20.00
A750	10 Shillings, 1594. 7th Coinage. Very Fine.	7.50
A751	Thistle Merk, 1602. Rv. Crowned thistle. S. 3245. Fine.	3.00
A752	Quarter Thistle Merk. S. 3257. Fine.	1.00
A753	After Accession to the English Throne. 60 Shillings Scots or 5 English Shillings. 1st Issue. Thistle on horse. S. 3254. A nice Very Fine.	32.50
A754	30 Shillings. 2nd Issue. S. 3266. A nice Very Fine.	12.50
A755	2 Shillings. Rose. Rv. Thistle. 1st Coinage. A nice Very Fine.	6.50
A756	Charles I. 1625-1649. 12 Shillings Scots. Briot's Coinage. Size of the English Shilling. Very Fine.	8.50
A757	Charles II. Turner or Bodle (2d). A small copper coin. Early type. S. 3321. Extra Fine to Uncirculated. SPECIAL.	1.00
A758	Turner, later type. S. 3334. No mark of value. Extra Fine to Uncirculated. SPECIAL.	1.50
A759	William and Mary. 60 Shillings, 1691. Size of English Crown. Rv. Shield of Scotland. About Very Fine.	25.00

Stock #		Price
A760	40 Shillings, 1692. Very Fine, \$5.00: Another, 1691, in choice Very Fine.	7.50
A761	40 Shillings, as above. Very Good to Fine. SPECIAL.	2.50
A762	5 Shillings Scots, 1691. Rv. V below Royal cypher. Fine. RARE.	8.50
A763	William III. 40 Shillings, 1698, Good, \$1.00; 1695, Fine, \$3.50; 1696, Very Fine, \$7.50; 1697. A nice Very Fine.	9.00

ANGLO-IRISH COINS

A764	Edward I, II and III. 1272-1377. Penny. Head facing within triangle. Waterford. S. 3418. Fine to Very Fine.	2.00
A765	Henry VI. 1422-1461. Groat. Dublin. Obv. Large crown within tressure. Rv. Cross with pellets in angles. S. 3424. Planchet conforms to tressure in left upper quadrant. A nice Very Fine. RARE. PLATE	30.00
A766	Edward IV. 1461-1483. Groat. 6th Issue English Type. Dublin. A nice Very Fine.	7.50
A767	A similar Groat. Waterford. Very Fine.	5.00
A768	Henry VIII. 1509-1547. Harp Groat. 2nd Issue. Crowned harp flanked by H and A for Henry and Anne Boleyn, the 2nd wife. S. 3489. Very Fine.	5.00
A769	Groat. 3rd Issue. Harp flanked by H and I for Jane Seymour, the 3rd wife. S. 3491. Very Fine.	5.00
A770	2nd Harp Coinage. Groat. Harp flanked by H and R. Choice Very Fine.	5.00
A771	2nd Posthumous Coinage. Groat. Head $\frac{3}{4}$ facing. English Type. Dublin. Billon. Very Fine for the type.	6.50
A772	Philip and Mary. 1554-1558. Billon Harp Groat, 1557. Facing busts. S. 3512. Very Good/Fine, \$4.50; Fine/Very Fine.	5.50
A773	Elizabeth I. 1558-1603. Shilling. 1st Coinage. Crowned harp. S. 3514. Scarce in choice condition. Extra Fine for the type.	12.00
A774	Shilling, 1561. 2nd Coinage. Obv. Bust of the Queen. Rv. 3 Harps within shield. Choice Very Fine and round.	10.00
A775	James I. 1603-1625. Shilling. 1st Issue. Portrait. Rv. Crowned harp. S. 3523. Choice Very Fine.	8.50
A776	Shilling. 2nd Issue. S. 3525. A nice Very Fine.	7.50
A777	Charles I. 1625-1649. "Ormonde Money". Crown. Large flat arched crown above CR, both letters with long tails. Rv. V, cutting inner circle, with s above. S. 3543. A choice Very Fine for this RARE necessity coin. PLATE	95.00
	Struck during the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Ormonde in accordance with the King's instructions dated May 25, 1643. The metal came from Church and private plate. The workmanship reflects the necessities of the Civil War. A specimen of this variety realized £18 in the Lockett Sale, 1957.	
A778	Ormonde Half Crown. Similar obverse. Rv. Value rendered as II VI with s and d above. Choice Very Fine with a broad flan.	45.00
A779	Ormonde III Pence, or Groat. Similar type to the above. Fine.	7.50
A780	James II. Gun money Shilling. May, 1690. Struck in Silver. Small flan. Extra Fine. RARE. PLATE	35.00
A781	Irish Free State. Half Crown, 1930. 1st Variety. Horse. S. 3612. About Uncirculated.	2.50
A782	Proof Set, 1928, in green leather case of issue. Contains 3 Silver, 2 Nickel and 3 Bronze coins from Half Crown to Farthing. 8 Pieces. Uncirculated. Scarce.	22.50

Stock #		Price
A783	Eire. Specimen Set. Various dates in 1950's. Similar types to Free State but in Cupro-nickel and Bronze. In green card case. Uncirculated.	1.75
A784	Florin, 1938, Extra Fine, \$1.50; 1930, Uncirculated.	2.00
A785	Shilling, 1931, Extra Fine, \$1.00; 1930, Uncirculated.	1.50

IRISH COPPER COINS

A786	Charles II. Half Penny, 1683. Rv. Crowned harp. S. 3562. Very Fine.	2.50
A787	James II. Pewter Money. Penny, 1690. Head as on Shilling with D I behind. Rv. Harp divides date. Copper plug. S. 3574. Very Fine for the coin. RARE. PLATE	25.00
A788	William and Mary. Half Penny, 1692. S. 3578. Fine, \$2.00; Very Fine.	2.50
A789	George II. Half Penny, 1737. S. 3584. Young head. Uncirculated and choice.	4.50
A790	Proof Farthing in Silver, 1737. Type S. 3587. Very rare in this metal. Uncirculated.	35.00
A791	Farthing, 1760. S. 3588. Uncirculated.	5.00
A792	George III. Half Penny, 1769. Young head. S. 3591. Very Fine.	2.00
A793	Half Penny, 1781. Long hair. S. 3592. Nice Very Fine.	2.00
A794	Second Coinage Half Penny, 1805. Harp with crown and HIBERNIA above. S. 3594. Uncirculated and largely red.	4.50
A795	George IV. Penny, 1822. Uncirculated with nice light tones. S. 3601.	5.00
A796	Half Penny, 1822. Similar type. S. 3602. Uncirculated and red.	4.00
A797	Half Penny 1823. Similar type. S. 3602. Uncirculated , light brown.	3.00

COINS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND COMMONWEALTH

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A REVIEW OF TWO DIFFERENT CATALOGUES OF BRITISH COINS

by The Editor

The Collector in this country has found formal coin catalogues more and more useful, as the success of the excellent Whitman series of Numismatic publications clearly demonstrates. The usefulness of any such catalogue depends both on the commercial and numismatic experience of the compiler and on the Collector himself. The latter must realize that no book can pinpoint coin prices any more than an annual table of Security values reflects the actual daily levels of stock prices prevailing in Wall Street. But he has every right to expect the compiler of the catalogue he buys to be experienced and informed. He pays his money for information, not printing and binding. But there are times when he finds himself disappointed. With these thoughts in mind, the Editor will turn to two new catalogues, the latest edition of Seaby's "**Standard Catalogue of British Coins**", and a curious invention of Canadian origin, called "**The Guide Book of Britain's Modern Coins**", by Taylor and James. We will deal forthrightly with each publication, as is our custom. Upon the second, however, we feel it our professional duty to deliver a judgement, and we will, without knowingly mincing a word.

Seaby has done the collecting fraternity a service by republishing their well known work on the British coinage as a whole in a format and style to match the companion volume on British Copper coins that appeared last year. The old line cuts have been

replaced by half tone illustrations of significant coins that reflect the superb camera technique of Frank Purvey of the Seaby Staff. This edition is "Volume I" because space limitations precluded dealing with the coins of Scotland, Ireland and the Anglo-Gallic possessions in France. These latter will be covered in Volume II. Here at last is an up-to-date catalogue of British coins, cleanly and attractively presented. Coin Galleries has it available, clothbound, at \$3.25 and paperbound at \$2.25, **postpaid**.

In his introduction Mr. H. A. Seaby, who edited the new edition, points out that the catalogue "is essentially a type list", rather than an attempt to describe every known variety. Nevertheless, more material is included than has appeared in previous editions. The prices given "are for the commonest variety, mintmark or date" of each type. Mr. Seaby is to be congratulated for some extremely useful remarks on a problem of direct interest to the Collector. He says, "Except in a few instances this catalogue will not give the exact value of any coin. Its purpose is to give a general value for a particular class of coin in an average state of preservation and also to give the Collector an idea of the range and value of coins in the English series." This purpose, a very vital one as will soon be noted, has certainly been achieved in what we consider the best modern handbook on British coins.

We now turn to the second of the two catalogues mentioned above. "The Guide Book" by Taylor and James is much more restricted in scope, limited as it is largely to the years 1860 to 1960. One type of information for the period covered, not found in Seaby, is provided. Each denomination is listed by date, with Royal Mint figures for the total number of pieces struck each year. The pamphlet is paperbound and neatly printed with photographic half tone illustrations. If the quality of the illustrations is not equal to those in the Seaby book, they are still clear enough to be useful. Here, we are sorry to say, the usefulness of "The Guide Book" ceases rather abruptly. As a guide it is rather in the class of those maps Columbus took with him on his first voyage, showing that he could reach China by sailing west. For reasons that are explained, but are none the less hardly adequate, the coinage of Edward VIII is covered by including the issues of British East and West Africa, Fiji and New Guinea. These are not, and cannot be considered, coins of the Realm. They have no place in a catalogue dealing with British coins. In listing the gold Sovereigns on page 50, the authors point out, correctly enough, that the entire issue dated 1925 was retained by the Bank of England. While this was once true, it is not so now. They state "Only two specimens with this date are known to be in the hands of collectors." The Editor must point out that while the 1925 Sovereign is scarce and commands a small premium, Coin Galleries has sold at least a dozen in the recent past.

The details just mentioned can easily be ignored by the Collector who is better informed than the authors. But the Taylor and James work becomes purely imaginative when we get to the coin prices that are given. The Editor does not recollect any coin publication quite so outrageously misleading as this one. To give one example, the large Copper Pennies of Victoria in "Extra Fine" are listed by Seaby at 4/6 (\$.63), while the "Guide Book" quotes them at prices ranging from \$20.00 to \$30.00. Many other examples could be given. While price variations will normally be found between different sources, we hope that no one will be led astray by the unbelievable and ridiculous scale of coin "values" presented in this Canadian publication. As the Collector soon discovers when he leaves the U. S. and Canadian series, a nice list of dates is not enough. It is with genuine regret that we say we cannot recommend the "Guide Book" and will not have it available for sale.

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